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THE COMMON CHORD.

"The Rappahannock's stately tide aglow
With sunset light
Came sweeping down between the hills
That hemmed its gathering might;
From one side rose the Stafford slopes,
And on the other shore
The Spottsylvania meadows lay, with
Oak groves scattered o'er.
Hushed were the sounds of busy day;
The brooding air was hushed,
Save for the rapid flowing stream that
Chanted as it rushed;
Over head and gently sloping hills, on
Either side the stream,
The white tents of the soldiers caught
The sun's departing gleam.
Over Spottsylvania's slopes the blue—on
Stafford's hills the gray;
Between them, like an unsheathed sword,
The glinting river lay.
Back suddenly a Union band, far down
The stream sends forth
The notes of 'Hail Columbia,' the paean
Of the North.
The lines are parted; silent throngs of
Soldiers, worn and grim,
Gaze forth upon the dusky slopes to
Hear the martial hymn.
So clear and quiet was the night, that
To the farthest bound
Of the camp was borne the swell of
Each triumphant sound.
And when the last note died away, from
Distant post to post,
A shout like thunder of the tide rolled
Through the fed'ral host.
Then straightway from the other shore
There rose an answering strain;
The 'Bonnie Blue Flag' came floating
Down the slope and o'er the plain,
And then the boys in gray sent back our
Cheer across the tide—
A mighty shout that rent the air and
Died for and wide.
'Three cheers for old Banner!' we replied; they
Answered 'Boys in Gray!'
Then cheer on cheer rolled thro' the
Night and faintly died away.
Then the gloom had gathered 'round,
And all the stars had come,
When the Union band began to play the
Notes of 'Home, Sweet Home!'
Slowly and softly breathed the chords
In utter silence fell
O'er the valley and the hills, on Blue and
Gray as well—
Now rolling and now sinking low, now
Tremulous, now strong,
The leader's cornet played the air of the
Beautiful old song,
And rich and mellow horn and bass
Joined in the following chords
So sweet-like that they scarcely lacked
The charm of spoken words.
Then that a cheer from armies both,
With faces to the stars!
And tears were shed and prayers were
Said upon the field of Mars.
The southern band caught up the strain,
And we who could sing, sang;
Oh! what a glorious hymn of home
Across the river rang.
We thought of loved ones far away—of
Scenes we'd left behind—
The low-roofed farmhouse 'neath the elm
That murmured in the wind;
The children standing at the gate, the
Dear wife at the door;
The dusty sunlight as it played upon the
Old barn floor.
Oh! loud and long the cheers we raised,
And kept it up until
The dear, familiar strain had died
Away, from hill to hill.
Then to our cots of straw we stole and
Dreamed the livelong night
Of 'Home, Sweet Home,' so far away,
Peace-walled, and still, and white."

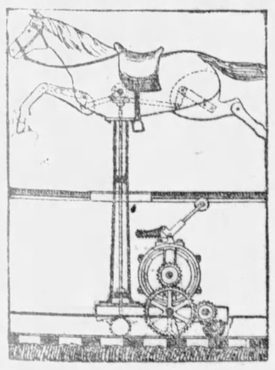
THE OLD BOBSLED.

When the snow is on the highways and
the flakes are coming down;
When I hear the merry jingle of the
sleigh bells round the town;
Then it is I am reminded of the times I
used to ride
In a bobsled with the "young folks"—and
my "partner" by my side.
Ah, the wagon box was cosey, for we had
it filled with straw,
And we liked the snowy weather even
though the wind was raw.
When the driver chirruped shrilly to the
horses how they sped
Out across the waste of whiteness with
the smoothly sliding sled.
Yes, each night was filled with pleasure
and we made the welkin ring
With our strangely blended voices when
we bravely tried to sing.
It was great. We all got giddy and each
fellow "sparked" a maid,
As he hugged her just as often as the sled
was in the shade.
When the ghostly hour of midnight drew
so near we had to quit
Just because the girls informed us it was
time for them to flit;
How we wished we might go riding in the
sleigh another time
With the girls and hear the music of the
sleigh bells' merry chime;
Then each fellow took his "partner" safely
home and did not miss—
At the gate—the chance presented. Every
fellow stole a kiss.

—St. Joe Gazette.

AN ARTIFICIAL RACE COURSE

There is probably no form of amusement which is more popular with the children than riding on the merry-go-round, and it is frequently noticed that the older people indulge in this pastime, probably for the same reason they go to the circus—just to give the children a treat. If the amusement apparatus here



shown should be utilized to supplant the common form of the merry-go-round there will be sufficient excitement and genuine pleasure connected with a ride on the animals to please even those who find the carousal of today a tame affair. The principal feature of this new invention is an underground conduit, in which a small truck is mounted on rails, with an electric motor on the truck and a vertical shaft extending upward to support the animal in position for use. The movement of the truck is under complete control of the rider, who may travel fast or slow, according to the pressure which he applies to the bridle leading to the animal's mouth. Inside the mouth is a switch through which the current is turned into the motor, and a pull on the reins swings the lever which makes the contact. The current is taken from a trolley wire suspended overhead in the conduit, and a train of wheels gears the motor down to the proper speed of revolution for the traction wheels. The animals can be mounted on parallel tracks for racing purposes, and it is probably this feature of the apparatus which will afford the most excitement to both the young and old children.

Time to Stop It.

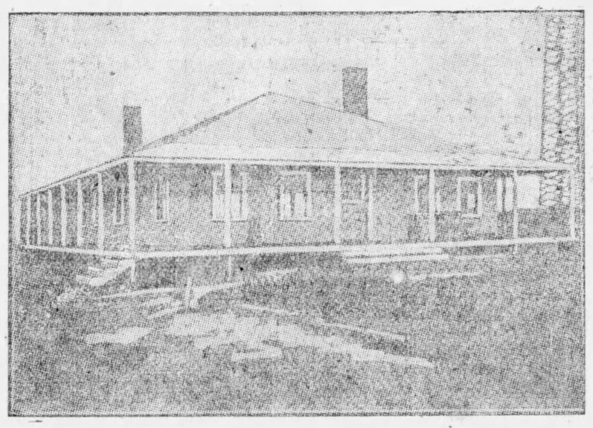
Tinkle—It's a long lane, you know, that has no turn.

Wrinkle—I don't know anything of the kind. That musty old falsehood has done service long enough. Any one with common sense should know that it is the short lane that has no turn. The longer the lane, the more opportunity and reason there is for varying its course.—Kansas City Journal.

Wireless Telegraphy

The question, what is the proper word for a wireless telegram, has been discussed considerably in the press, and The Blade has received a large number of suggestions as to the needed word. Many of the writers repeat the somewhat old suggestion of "Marconigram." That would be all right, if it were not for one thing—the fact that Marconi did not invent the method of telegraphing through space by setting up vibrations in the universal ether. Nor was he the first to do it successfully.

The inception of this invention was the discovery, by Dr. Hertz, an European scientist, that discharges of electricity of high potentials between two points, set in



MARCONI STATION AT WELLFLEET, MASSACHUSETTS.

motion in the ether a peculiar form of wave-motion. After that, all that was needed was to devise the mechanism for sending and receiving them. The first man to produce a complete system by which intelligible messages could be sent and received was Dr. Branley, of France. Early in the '90's he had two stations working in Paris. But he went no farther. However, many other electricians were working on the problem, and many successful experiments were made.

The fact which acted as a drawback on the commercial utilization of the wireless or etheric system was that the waves go out in every direction from the sending station, and therefore affect all instruments within the radius of the exciting force. Hence the practical field of operation seemed to be most favorable upon the sea, and several governments conducted experiments, which have resulted in the installment of the different systems on their naval vessels. The Arco-Slaby, Fessenden and Marconi systems have been installed in this way.

The American navy has adopted the system devised by Lee De Forest, a young scientist of New York. For years he has been working quietly, not rushing into the newspapers. When he had perfected his apparatus, the army and navy departments of the United States made exhaustive tests, and then adopted his system, which is the simplest yet devised. The navy department is at work building stations at San Francisco and Honolulu. Later other stations will be built on Wake Island, Guam, and at Manila, and the Pacific will be spanned by the wireless system. It would be manifestly unfair to impose the name of Marconi upon the general system, of which he is not the inventor.

The efforts of all the other inventors have been and are directed to the perfection of what is called "attunement." The Hertzian waves have a very rapid vibration, but within rather broad limits, varying by some thousands per second. The problem is to make the sending station start vibrations of a given number per second, and to make the receiving station respond to only this number of vibrations. Then the instruments are said to be "attuned," and they will not respond to Hertzian waves of a different number of vibrations per second. These experiments are kept secret, but it is believed a fair degree of success has so far been attained.

What Marconi has done that entitles him to honor is that he was the first to transmit wireless messages across the ocean. The joke of this is, however, that sending across the sea is not really any advance at all, so far as the principle is concerned. When once you can communicate across a space of one mile, or five miles, it is perfectly easy to do it across 2,000 or 3,000 or more miles. All that is needed is a more powerful electrical current to set the Hertzian waves in motion.

As every one knows, the signals are sent through a group of vertical wires. These are technically called antennae. Experiments show that the distance to which the Hertzian waves can be sent, with a current of the same strength, varies with the height of the antennae. That is, if a wire 10 feet high will send messages a mile, those 20 feet high will send it four miles, and so on. Then, too, the distance depends also upon the strength of the original exciting electric current. Hence the matter of distance is one of height of antennae, and of the power of the originating electric current. The current created by one-horse power is sufficient to send a distance of 100 miles. Marconi used 25 horse-power at the Nova Scotia station when he signaled the letter S across the Atlantic to Poldhu, Cornwall, last year. Now he uses 44 horse power at the Glace station, Nova Scotia. A 100 horse power is now at the new station at Wellfleet, Massachusetts, through which the message of President Roosevelt to King Edward was sent a short time ago. The engraving herewith shows the new Wellfleet station.

The wireless system is already in successful commercial competition with the cable lines across the English channel between England and France, and the assertion seems to be justified by the facts that all cable lines up to 300 miles will be quickly supplanted. Submarine cables cost about $1,000 per mile, plus the cost of repair, which is a heavy item. Wireless telegraphy requires no cables and no repairs.

The number of ships on which there is a wireless installation increases almost daily. In the navies of the world, Great Britai has equipped 32 war vessels, and Italy 22—both using the Marconi system. Germany has adopted the Slaby-Arco system, and outside her navy there are over 50 stations working by this system. In Sweden, Norway, Chili, Denmark and Russia—the latter using it in her postal telegraph, and Denmark on her lightships. The Fessenden system, that of another American inventor, is in use by our weather bureau, with installations at Coney Island, Block Island and Point Judith. A part of our navy is already supplied with the De Forest system, and installations on other vessels are progressing rapidly.

In conclusion the writer appends an explanation of the general methods of wireless telegraphy, quoted from an article in the February eview of Reviews, written by A. Frederick Collins:

"The transmission of a cableless message, analyzed into its component parts involves a source of electricity for operating an induction coil; this coil is employed to transform the low pressure current into an alternating current having a very high pressure. This, in turn, charges the antenna, or wire, suspended from a mast and its complementary wire leading to the earth to a sufficient potential to cause the opposite charges of electricity to rush together, thus forming a spark across the gap; and as a result, high-potential currents surge to and fro through the antenna and wire connected with the earth hundreds of thousands of times per second.

"These high-frequency, high-potential electric oscillations lose their energy by radiation from the antenna in the form of electrical waves, and the waves thus emitted are propagated exactly as are light waves, and having all the characteristics of light, the waves spread out in every direction; in fact, the whole process of transmitting and receiving cableless messages is not unlike the analogic presented in the emission of light and its reception by the retina of the eye.

"The reception of these waves is effected by means of a vertical wire or antenna similar to that used in transmitting, but the specific difference between the sending and receiving terminal lines in connecting the antenna and grounded wires with some metal filings inclosed in a small glass tube or coherer, instead of the spark-gap. When the electric waves impinge upon the antenna they are converted into electric oscillations, and these, acting on the filings, cause them to draw together or cohere; lessening the resistance they nominally offer to current electricity derived from a battery, the latter flows through the filings and an auxiliary circuit and registers the impulses on a ribbon of paper, in readable Morse dots and dashes.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

As Some Others Do.

"They say," said Willie's mother, as they were watching the "Armless Wonder" wind his watch, write his name, and do other remarkable things with his toes, "that he can play the piano; but I don't see how."

"That's easy, mamma," replied Willie. "He can play by ear."—Youth's Companion.

USES OF FRUITS.

Often More Useful Than Prescriptions of Physicians.

Many of our common fruits are just as useful and much nicer than doctors' prescriptions. The apple, for instance. Not only is the apple an excellent prifier of the blood, but it is a cure for dysentery, and has also the peculiar effect of restoring an intoxicated person to sobriety. A diet of stewed apples, eaten three times a day, has worked wonders in cases of confirmed drunkenness, giving the patient and absolute distaste for alcohol in any form.

The pineapple is another fruit most valuable in throat affections. Indeed, it has saved many a life of a diphtheric patient. The juice squeezed from a ripe pine is the finest thing in the world for cutting the funguslike membrane which coats the throat in diphtheria, and if used in time never fails to cure.

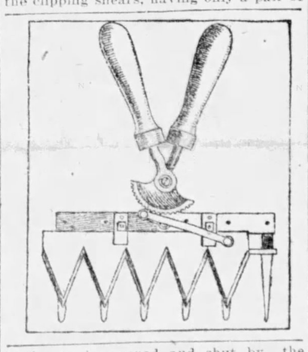
After a severe attack of influenza the throat is often relaxed and the tonsils painful. An old-fashioned remedy still in use in many parts of the west of England is a conserve of roses. This is a sort of jam made from the common wild rose. It is not unpleasant in taste and certainly possesses strongly astringent properties.

To eat a grape a minute for an hour at a time, and to repeat this performance three or four times a day, eating very little else meantime but dry bread, may seem a monotonous way of spending the time. This treatment works wonders for thin, nervous anemic people whose digestions have got out of order from worry or overwork. It is no mere quack prescription, but a form of cure recognized and advised by many well-known physicians. Grapes are, perhaps, the most digestible of any fruit in existence.

A cordial made from the blackberries is greatly recommended by the Devonshire country folk as a cure for colic, and many a farmer's wife make blackberry cordial as regularly as elderberry wine. The latter, heated and mixed with a little cinnamon, is one of the best preventives known against a chill. The flowers, too, of the elder come in useful. An ointment made by layering them in mutton suet and olive oil is most soothing in case of boils. Nowadays doctors forbid gouty patients to eat any kind of sweet foods, but recommend them to eat at least a dozen walnuts a day. There is no dobut that walnuts are most useful to gouty subjects, or in cases of chronic rheumatism. Swelling goes down and pain decreases.

IMPROVED HEDGE-TRIMMER

There is already on the market a power machine for trimming hedges, which is operated by a man with a team, working somewhat after the manner of a mowing machine, but with the cutters mounted on a frame which permits their elevation to any height and adjustment at the desired angle. This machine can be used to advantage only where long rows of hedge are to be trimmed and where the ground is very smooth, and the man who has a small hedge to trim must r ort to the clipping shears, having only a pair of

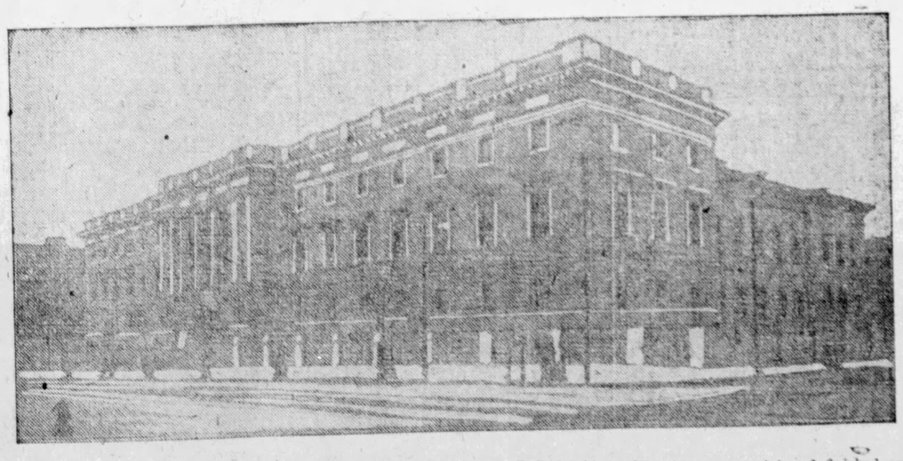


blades to be opened and shut by the movement of the handies. As this is slow and laborious work it has occurred to an inventor that a clipper working on the principle of a mowing machine would trim the hedge much more rapidly and evenly. His invention is presented herewith, comprising an oscillating cutter bar, having a series of teeth on its front edge, with a pivoted handle for moving the bar across the projecting fingers extending outward from the supporting frame. A small wheel is mounted on the frame and connected with a short crank arm to move the bar which oscillates the knives, movement being imparted to the wheel by a toothed segment attached to the pivoted handle. The operator does not have to wait until the handles are drawn apart to start a new cutting, as is the case with a pair of shears, but keeps the machine moving continually forward, the knives doing their work equally well when moving in either direction.

Jay Cooke's "O. P. J. Account."

When Jay Cooke was in business there always stood upon his ledger an account called the "O. P. J. Account." At each semi-annual closing of the books of Jay Cooke & Co. a tenth of the firm's profits were passed to this account, and thence distributed in charity and in the advancement of religious teaching. A great deal of money—a tenth, in fact, of all that the firm earned during its long life—was thus devoted to benevolence. The account was called "O. P. J." because those letters stand for "Old Patriarch Jacob," and Jacob, as all Christians know, was the inspired originator of the system of giving tithes to God. When the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. failed—Mr. Cooke has since recovered his fortunes nobly—its head said: "How wise we were to give a tenth of our profits always to 'O. P. J.' Otherwise all that money would have been lost, too."—Philadelphia Record.

NEW MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.



The recent fire in the assay office in Wall street, where millions in gold are always stored, has aroused public opinion to the fact that the building is far behind the times and that a new fireproof structure is imperatively needed. In strong contrast to New York's assay office building is the new Philadelphia mint, which is easily entitled to characterization by such phrases as "largest in the United States" and "most perfect of its kind in the world." It has 550 employes, and almost all are highly skilled, and they are scientific, mechanical and art experts. Then, too, if the value of raw material and finished product of this factory is brought into relative view with that of other industrial establishments, Uncle Sam's money-making monopoly is seen at once to occupy the vantage point, for, in round sum, this value, at any time, foots up the magnificent total of $300,000,000.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

Copyright, 1902.

"What was the time when you took the photograph?"

Witness: "About six."

Counsel for the defense: "Are you not able to give the time more exactly. Might it not just as well have been half-past six?"

Witness: "I cannot give the exact time. I didn't attach much importance to the incident. When I had taken the photograph I went up to my room and was busy there for some time before I left. It was then about 7, so, from that, I conclude that the photograph was taken about 6."

Counsel: "Might it not have been a little over half-past six?"

Witness: "I am quite certain that it was not over half-past six."

Counsel: "Could you see that the person held the diamond in her hand? In the photograph the object which she holds is hidden by her shoulder."

Witness: "When first I caught sight of her she held the diamond somewhat higher, so that I was able to see it; afterward she lowered her arm, and while in that position she was photographed."

The counsel for the defense seemed to be satisfied.

Then Mr. Rodin, the photographer, was called as witness.

The well known artist, whose pleasant manners have obtained for him so many customers and friends, bowed to the judge and court, and, the usual formalities having been observed, he answered quickly and decisively the questions which the public prosecutor put to him.

Public prosecutor: "Do you recognize this photograph? Has it been in your hands before?"

Witness: "This film, together with some others, was given me to develop, by Mr. Howell, on the evening of the 10th of May, about seven or half-past."

Public prosecutor: "And are you sure that this photograph is an exact reproduction of the negative?"

Witness (smiling): "The photograph cannot lie, sir! Even if I had wished it, I could not have produced anything else than what was to be seen in front of the apparatus at the moment it was opened to take the photograph."

The public prosecutor finished his examination, and the counsel for the defense began:

Counsel: "Can you be certain that this photograph is the same one which you developed several weeks ago for Mr. Howell? It has not been in your possession since?"

Witness: "Yes, sir, I am quite sure; you can see for yourself that my initials are written on the back:—look, O. R. 10-5, H. 10. The first are my initials, then follows the date it was received, then the initial of Mr. Howell's name, from whom I received it, and lastly, the number in the series. The roll which he brought me that day consisted of ten films: this was number ten, the last photograph he had taken."

Counsel: "You cannot, however, be quite certain that this is the same picture which Mr. Howell brought you. During the work some of your people might have mixed Mr. Howell's pictures together with other people's. Such a thing might happen, might it not?"

Witness: "No, sir; I develop all Mr. Howell's films with my own hands. He is very particular about them. As you will see, this picture is very clear and distinct, and I flatter myself that all the pictures which have passed through my hands are the same—that is to say, when such an expert snapshot taker as Mr. Howell has taken them."

Counsel: "Is there any reason, Mr. Rodin, why one could not photograph first the room, then a person, and then transfer that person to the first picture, so that a person appears in the room on the picture?"

The public had remained unusually silent and attentive during the whole of the proceedings; at this question the silence became still more intense. Every one understood the counsel's object in putting this question—that each one of his questions was an attempt to clutch at a last straw in the interest of his client; but all understood also that each straw slipped out of his hand, one by one. The same happened to this question. The witness answered, without any hesitation, "It is possible, sir; but every experienced photographer would tell you that this has not been attempted in the present case."

The young advocate looked disappointed. He made a motion like one who washes his hands, and allowed the witness to step down.

The photograph was sent round among the members of the jury and the court, while the next witness was being called. It was the young chief of the detective police, Charles Monk. The public hailed his appearance with murmurs of approbation which must be just as much attributed to his winning appearance as to the reputation he had already gained as a police officer. His evidence was calm, clear and concise, as befits a policeman, and all listened with breathless attention to the account of how the young chief had taken upon himself the role of detective, and had not rested until Mr. Frick's diamond was in the hands of the police. When Mr. Monk, in his evidence, came to speak of his visit to Jurgens, and of the stratagem he had used to deceive the old man, many of the spectators began to clap their hands and shout Bravo! The judge's authority for the moment had to be called into account to produce silence.

Although there was scarcely a person in the court who did not wish that the young girl in the dock should be acquitted, so paradoxical is human nature that the same people applauded the great skill with which the net had been drawn around her.

The last hope for the prisoner seemed to vanish at the evidence of the detective.

The counsel for the defense had not many questions to ask. He tried to show that both on her arrest and upon Mr. Monk's first visit to her mother's home, she had been in an irresponsible condition, and for that purpose he had no doubt summoned her mother and her lover, the actor, to give evidence. Although their evidence was a voluntary matter, owing to the relation in which they stood to the accused, they both declared themselves willing to tell what they knew. Their evidence did not, however, throw any new light on the matter. Both were convinced of the young girl's innocence, and asked the court not to believe her, even if she should again confess. She had always been of a nervous temperament, and often a little strange.

Neither the loquacious woman with the ruddy complexion, nor the pomatummed Don Juan, whose shady character is so well known in the town, made a good impression; and the counsel for the defense concluded their examinations as soon as possible. The general impression was that he, for the defense, had originally intended to prove that his client was irresponsible, but that during the proceedings before the court he had abandoned this line of defense.

* * * * * * *

I had proceeded thus far in my reading when I stopped and looked at my friends. Clara was listening with her mouth open, and did not seem as if she would tolerate any interruption. Monk sat silently in an armchair in the darkest corner of the room.

"Shall I continue?" I asked, "or will you allow me to ask a question?"

"I would rather you read the newspaper account to the end, first," was Monk's answer; and I heard by the tone of his voice that he was unusually agitated.

"Yes, go on reading, and let us hear what happens," said Clara, trying to look over my shoulder.

I read as follows:

* * * The examination of the witnesses for the defense was concluded, and the public prosecutor rose. His speech was short and pithy.

He thought all must agree that the charge he had preferred against the accused had been fully proved by the evidence given in court.

With regard to the responsibility of the accused, he also believed that this had been asserted beyond all doubt: the opinion of the medical men was definite, and the evidence by which the defense had attempted to weaken these were but of little value. He did not believe for a moment the counsel for the defense would seriously question the responsibility of the accused. That the feeling of having committed a great crime, and of having to answer for it, might have caused the conduct of the accused to appear strange, and to some degree self-contradictory, was only natural.

That the accused had retracted her first confession, and later on had refused to give any explanation whatever in the court, might perhaps surprise some, but it could in no way weaken the clear and distinct proofs of her guilt. It was perhaps to be regretted that the police had not succeeded in ascertaining where the money for the stolen object had disappeared to, as this circumstance prevented any possible accomplices being brought to justice. It was likewise to be regretted that motives for the crime could not be sufficiently explained; but the accused was no doubt herself principally to be blamed for this, through her persistent silence. None of these circumstances ought, however, to have any influence upon the answer of the jury to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?"

The counsel for the accused arose to begin his speech for the defense. He seemed at first to be somewhat uncertain but he soon decided upon the line he would take.

He did not want to conceal, he said, that he was in a very difficult position, and that the one who made his position most difficult of all was his client.

All had heard that the young girl who was charged with having stolen the diamond, which was now lying upon the table in court, had at first confessed, but had afterward retracted her confession, and otherwise refused any information whatsoever in the matter. But what every one, in all probability, did not know was that she had maintained the same silence with regard to him, her counsel and adviser. He had not succeeded in getting a single word from her lips, except the assurance that she would say nothing, would answer no questions and would give no information. "I thought it only right," continued the young advocate, "to make this open declaration, in order that my inability to give information which might be to the advantage of my client, should not be misunderstood. You must not believe that I have received any information from her, and that I have not found it to her advantage to make use of it.

"It appears to me, and I hope the gentlemen of the jury will agree with me, that the unfortunate girl, paralyzed by the terrible blow of suspicion which has fallen upon her, and feeling how terribly hopeless her case is, through the strong appearances against her at almost every step has found it expedient to draw within herself and keep silence, just as the hunted deer withdraws to its cave, even if death awaits it there. No one has a right to construe my client's silence as a confession, or the result of a consciousness of guilt.

"The diamond was stolen in the interval between five and half-past seven in the afternoon. Of these two hours and a half my client spent only half an hour's time within the walls of Villa Ballarat, while many persons were present there during the whole time. It has been proved, says the public prosecutor, that no stranger could have gained admission there during that time; but can we be so sure of that? An agile man can easily climb over the railings—no one will deny that. The police examined the ground round about, and no trace was found, may be said in objection. But we know that expert criminals are often very dextrous in destroying all traces after them; and no one will maintain that the police are so infallible that a trace cannot have escaped them.

"One need not be gifted with great acuteness in order to guess what is passing through the minds of the gentlemen of the jury at this moment: what can be the use of all this? The main proofs against the accused still remain unassailable. But let us look into some of these proofs which, according to the opinion of the public prosecutor, are so strong that they are even more reliable than a confession. The old man who bought the diamand has himself said that he bought it of the young girl whom I defend, and there can be no doubt about this, although he has not appeared in court as witness; we have the evidence of the head of the detective department with regard to it, and that must be sufficient. But—here is also a 'but,' just as there is a 'but' in all the so-called infallible circumstantial evidence against the accused—is, then, the word of an imbecile man in his second childhood to be fully depended upon—a man who immediately afterward is declared incapable of managing his own affairs; who is so infatuated with his mania that he, whose honesty is otherwise not for a moment to be doubted after a long life of spotless integrity, buys a diamond which he knows must have been stolen? Shall the evidence of such a man decide the fate of a human being? And besides, is this man's evidence quite impartial? We have heard, from the account of the chief of detectives, that the old man tried to conceal the fact that he was in possession of the diamond; in his imbecility he is, however, conscious that he has done something wrong, and is, to a certain degree, cunning and on his guard. What, then, is more probable than that he, who sees that he has been discovered, is willing enough to give an explanation which makes it probable that a servant would have the disposal of the diamond at her command? Who dares maintain that the old man spoke the truth on this occasion? It is, however, just as much, if not more probable, that he resorted to telling the first untruth that came into his head!

"And what has become of the five thousand kroners, which he says he has paid for the diamond?

"It has not been possible to ascertain, says my opponent; but on the whole he seems to lay little stress upon the circumstance.

"It seems to me that this circumstance—that no trace whatever has been discovered of the money—is quite an important one. We know that the most able detectives have been engaged in tracing it—even the fiance of my client was arrested in Copenhagen in consequence thereof; both she and her mother have been watched most closely—but still no clue. Are not these circumstances important? Is there not more than one proof that the police have been on the wrong track, that the thief is not the one who has been arrested, and that they have been investigating in a direction where there was nothing to look for?

"But it may be said that the principal proof still remains unshaken; the accused has, by a remarkable coincidence, been photographed in the act of committing the theft, that cannot be denied or explained away; yes—I venture to maintain there is no proof of the guilt of the accused in this. I admit that most probably it is the young girl who has been photographed on this film. The hat and the jacket which she wears were given to her by Miss Frick about six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; this we know from the evidence; likewise that she wore the same clothes when she called on her mother between half-past six and seven. I admit there is a probability which approaches to certainty, that it is my client, who, in the photograph here, is standing in front of Mr. Frick's cupboard in the so-called museum. One can also see that she is holding some object in her hand. Yes, I even go so far as to admit that she is most likely looking at the black diamond. But from this moment my conclusions cease to coincide with those of the public prosecutor.

"Why should it follow that she also took the diamond with her?

"What if my client, on passing through the garden and seeing the door open to the museum, goes inside, and out of curiosity has a look at the black diamond about which there has been so much talk among the people of the house while she was serving the coffee in the afternoon, and then puts it back again and passes out through the garden, on her way to her mother? What if she, later on, after hearing of the robbery, understands that she has been imprudent, and then does a still more imprudent thing by trying to conceal her visit to the museum, and finally, when almost crushed under the shame and fear of being arrested, acts as she afterward did?

"I ask any person of common sense, is there anything more improbable than this young girl, who has always shown the most exemplary honesty, should commit this daring theft without any special motive? This young girl, who was not in need, and who in her master's house had found a home almost as if she were one of the family—this young gorl who knew that if she were in want of money for any special object her young mistress would not deny her it, even if it were a considerable sum!

"Is this more probable than that her presence in the museum was due to an accidental circumstance of no significance, and that the theft has afterward been committed by some one else?"

The counsel for the defence was here interrupted in a manner which was no doubt flattering to him; from the audience came the sound of more than one hearty Bravo! while a hoarse voice, full of sincere conviction, exclaimed, "Ah! he's about right there."

Silence was soon obtained, and the counsel concluded his speech thus: "It is an old experience of the court that the chain of evidence which seems strongest, and in which the links seem to fit exactly into each other, is in reality most often the weakest. I will ask the jury to bear this in mind. And I believe that I have at least shown you that in the chain of the public prosecutor which seemed to fit so beautifully there is not one link which can be called faultless."

The counsel resumed his seat, and the public made an attempt to applaud him, but the judge quickly imposed silence, and the public prosecutor rose to reply.

He had followed the speech of the counsel for the defence with interest and approval, the latter no doubt arising from the same cause which had dictated the applause of the public—that is to say, admiration of the counsel's ability to make something out of nothing, or of an inconvenient subject. At this point the public prosecutor nodded in a friendly way across to the counsel for the defence, who smiled in return.

He found, on the whole, his chain of evidence so little weakened by what the defence had brought forward, that he did not think it necessary to go through it again. He had such great confidence in the intelligence of the jury that he would take it for granted they would have remarked, without his pointing it out to them, that where he had produced facts, the counsel for the defence had only set up possibilities, and even improbable possibilities—with this, he would leave the matter in the hands of the jury.

The counsel for the defence then proceeded to make his final speech.

The public prosecutor had himself admitted that there were possibilities that the theft had not been committed in the way the prosecution had asserted. It would be the duty of the jury to decide as to the probability or improbability of the possibilities. He would conclude by saying that when to these possibilities was added the stainless life of his client, and the good character she bore from all quarters—no one had brought forward anything to the contrary—as well as the circumstance that no one had been able to show any particular motive for the young girl's suddenly committing a criminal act; and finally, that it had not been possible, in spite of the most energetic exertions of the police, to show that his client had been in possession of, or disposed of the money which was to have been the reward of the crime of which she was accused—then he did not doubt that the conscientious jury would not pronounce the fateful "Yes" to the question "Guilty?"

The counsel sat down, but no applause was heard this time from the public. All seemed to be convinced that his exertions had been in vain.

The time approached when the jurymen had to retire. All seemed to feel that their deliberations would be short, and the result an unanimous verdict of guilty.

Of what avail could be the eloquence or the cunning subterfuges of a counsel, against proofs and facts as clear as those which the public prosecutor had produced?

The judge asked the accused if she had anything to say. Her counsel leaned toward her, and appeared to be urging something earnestly upon her; but she only shook her head, as before, and the young man sat down with an air of resignation.

CHAPTER II.—THE PHOTOGRAPH CANNOT LIE.

The public prosecutor had begun to read the questions which were to be laid before the jury, when he was interrupted by a noise from the back of the court. Many of the public rose from their seats in order to see better.

What could be the matter?

A messenger of the court had forced his way through the crowd to the counsel for the defence, and handed him a letter, saying a few words, which those nearest to him could hear. The messenger said, "You must read it at once, sir; it has to do with the case now before the court."

The counsel tore open the envelope, read, passed his hand across his forehead, and read the letter again.

He crushed the paper in his hand, stepped quickly forward, and as the public prosecutor had not resumed his reading, he addressed himself to the judge, saying, "I must ask that an hour's postponement be granted to my client; in that time I believe I can bring before you, gentlemen, evidence which will throw a new light upon the case."

* * * * * * * *

An hour passed by, perhaps a little more, and the court was again sitting. The room was, if possible, even more crowded than before; no one had been willing to give up his seat, and there were new arrivals.

The silence which reigned showed the excitement that possessed everybody.

The counsel for the defence asked to be allowed to examine the chief of the detective staff once more.

The young officer stepped forward, and took his place in the witness box in his usual quiet manner, although astonishment was plainly written on his face.

The counsel: "You have already told us that when you paid a visit to Mr. Jurgens and so skilfully got him to give up the diamond, he then told you that he had bought it from the accused, Evelina Reierson. Isn't that so?"

"Yes."

Counsel: "Did he seem to be in any doubt as to whom he had bought the diamond from?"

The detective blushed at this question, but his answer was as unconstrained and calm as before.

"No, he gave me the impression that he was sure it was the accused."

Counsel: "Did he name any one else who could possibly have sold him the diamond?"

"At first he began with some confused nonsense, to excuse himself, but it was of no significance to the case."

Counsel: "I must ask you, however, to give the name or the names which Mr. Jurgens mentioned in connection with the diamond."

One could see that the officer was angry at the importunate examination, and that he had to exert himself to the uttermost in order to answer calmly.

"Mr. Jurgens seemed at first to be somewhat frightened at the consequences of his transaction, and in order to excuse himself, he began with some nonsense about having bought the diamond from—from a person who is nearly related to Mr. Frick, and who was supposed to have received the diamond from him as a present."

Counsel: "What did you do to get him to speak the truth?"

The detective hesitated a moment, and grew redder still in the face. At last he answered firmly and distinctly:—

"He first mentioned Miss Frick as having sold him the diamond, and that she had said she had got it as a present from her uncle. This was as much as to say that the young lady, for whom I have—have the greatest respect, is a thief and a liar, as information of the robbery was given to the police by her uncle; and I then forgot myself for the moment and seized hold of the old man—but of course only for a moment!"

Counsel: "It was after you let go of him that he gave the name of Evelina Reierson?"

"Yes; but as you will understand—"

Counsel (interrupting); "I have for the present nothing further to ask you."

"Well, I never heard such—" exclaimed a powerful voice. It was old Frick who rose, red as a turkey cock in the face; the judge himself had to call him to order.

Mr. Monk still stood in the same place, biting his lips. Miss Frick stared at him with an astonished expression. As yet she suspected nothing.

But the attention of the public was soon engrossed by a new witness whom the counsel for the defense brought forward. He was a tall, squarely-built man, with broad shoulders, and black hair and beard; he was dressed in shiny, threadbare black clothes.

The examination was begun by the judge. The witness seemed quite unwilling to be examined.

"Your name?"

"Abraham Abrahamson."

"How old are you?"

"Fifty-three years old."

"What is your calling?"

"Pawnbroker and commission agent."

"Where do you live?"

"Bishop street, No. 75."

"Do you know anything about the case which is before the jury today?"

"I have read about it in the papers."

"Have you had anything to do with any of the persons in the case, or have you in any other way obtained any information which may be of importance in this matter?"

"I know several persons here by sight"—the witness looked round the court with his sharp, dark eyes—"but I did not believe I could give any information which could be of use to the court, until I was sent for half an hour ago."

The judge concluded and left the further examination to the counsel for the defense.

Counsel: "Do you know this young girl, Evelina Reierson?"

Witness: "She has been once or twice to my place, on business."

Counsel: "On what sort of business?"

Witness (unwillingly): "To pawn a few small things."

Counsel: "What sort of small things?"

Witness: "As far as I can remember, they were some rings and a pair of earrings."

Suddenly Miss Frick's voice was heard—not loud, but clear and distinct:

"The rings and earrings she got from me. They were presents, and she could do as she liked with them."

The judge enjoined the young lady in a friendly but decided tone not to speak until she was questioned, and the young lady sat down, blushing.

Counsel: "Had you a visit from the young girl on the 10th of May last?"

Witness: "Yes, most likely."

Counsel: "Most likely? Be good enough to explain yourself more clearly; or does it mean that you remember nothing about that day?"

Witness: "Well, yes, I can well enough explain what I mean. I have nothing to hide—the law and the police I have always esteemed and respected"—here an ironical voice was heard exclaiming:

"You are about right there, Abrahamson!" which was followed by loud laughter.

The witness, with a scornful glance at the corner where the interruption had come from, continued: "No, I have nothing to hide. On the 10th of May a lady came to me and asked if I would lend her some money on some jewelry—a lot of rings, brooches and bracelets with precious stones in them. She had a veil over her face; but I thought I recognized the young girl whom you call Evelina Reierson."

Counsel: "Was it not, then, the young girl who sits here?"

Witness—"I don't know."

Counsel—"Don't know?"

Witness—"If you will give me time, you shall hear. I said at once that I could

not accept such valuable things, unless she could show she was authorized to pawn them. Then she answered that if we came to an understanding, she would prove she was the owner of the jewelry. I looked at the things, and said that if everything was all right, I could lend her two thousand kroners on them. She knew that the things were worth five thousand kroners, she said, and if I could give her four thousand, I could buy them of her. I must have time to examine them, I explained. But she would not let me. She seemed on the point of crying, and asked me for God's sake to give her four thousand kroners immediately; she would willingly give me a few more valuable things later on, or pay me something back. Then I thought the matter looked rather suspicious, and did not like to have anything more to do with her, so she left."

Counsel—"Didn't you try to find out if it was the girl, Evelina Reierson, or not?"

Witness (after hesitating awhile before answering)—"Yes, I did; for I am a law-abiding man, who likes to give the police a helping hand."

Counsel—"Yes, we know that, but what did you do?"

Witness—"I sent a boy in my office after her. He sat up behind the carriage—for she had come in a hired carriage which waited outside—and he saw her go into a house in Drammen Road."

Counsel—"Was it Mr. Frick's house?"

Witness—"Yes, so the boy said."

Counsel—"But you took it as a proof that it really was Evelina Reierson?"

Witness—"Yes, but I am not sure that it was she, after all, for she had a veil on, and then I don't know Evelina Reierson so very well."

Counsel—"How was the lady dressed?"

Witness—"She had on a green hat with a feather in it, and a jacket braided in front and at the back."

Counsel—"Do you remember this distinctly?"

Witness—"Yes, I am not so unaccustomed to using my eyes, and I thought it best to notice her dress, in case the police should ask me about the matter, later on."

Counsel—"What time was it when the lady visited you?"

Witness—"It must have been twenty minutes past five when she came, for she was with me a quarter of an hour, and when she left it was twenty-five minutes to six."

Counsel—"Was it also with regard to the possibility of inquiries from the police that you looked at the clock when the lady left you?"

Witness—"Yes"

Counsel—"You are quite certain about the time, then?"

Witness—"Yes, quite certain; I conferred with my clerk."

The case had proceeded thus far when a great commotion in the court caused the examination to be interrupted. It is superfluous to remark that the two last witnesses had made a deep impression upon all who were present at the hearing of this remarkable case, and the excitement among the audience rose as the examination progressed.

The pawnbroker's last words fell in complete silence, but only to be followed by murmurings and noise.

The alarm threatened to throw the court into confusion, when suddenly a cry was heard, "She is fainting!" A large crowd had gathered round Miss Frick, and old Frick was seen in the middle of it, gesticulating wildly, while the young girl leant back on the seat with a handkercief over her face. Mr. Monk forced his way up to her, and with the consent of the judge conducted her out of the court.

The judge then proceeded to call for order. It did not take him long, for the threat to have the court cleared had immediate effect. No one wished to lose the last act of the drama.

The counsel for the defence did not wish to examine the pawnbroker any further. The public prosecutor had, in the meantime, nothing to comment upon, and the young counsel was called upon to proceed.

He began with thanking the court for giving him the postponement he had asked for—a postponement which had enabled him not only to obtain valuable evidence, but which had also given him positive means of proving his client's innocence of the robbery of the diamond. He continued:

"If any one believes that my purpose in calling the witness Abrahamson, and in putting new questions to the chief of the detective force, was to throw the guilt of the robbery upon another, he is mistaken.

It is certainly unavoidable that at the same time my client's innocence is brought to light, so at the same time the attention is led into another direction, and the ministers of justice have perhaps found a new object in their search after the guilty person. But that is a matter which does not concern me. It only goes to prove that the young girl whose defense has been intrusted to me is innocent—that the circumstantial evidence which appeared so strong against her, on the contrary speaks in her favor when seen in the right light.

"The object of my last examination of the chief detective and the witness Abrahamson was only to show that mistakes can be made, and in this case have been made with regard to the identity of the accused. Mr. Jurgens said at first it was another person who had sold the diamond to him and it was only after the chief detective had treated the old man in, let us call it, a less polite manner, that he mentioned the name of the accused. The witness Abrahamson believed that he had received a visit on the same day the diamond was stolen. It appeared, however, that the lady whom he supposed was his client was dressed in clothes which she only became possessed of later in the day. We have Miss Frick's sworn evidence to the effect that she herself wore the braided costume between 5 and 6 o'clock, and only made a present of these clothes to the accused at about 6 o'clock.

"It is, as I have already said, not my object to accuse any other person, and I will give up the inquiry as to whether it was Miss Frick herself who visited the pawnbroker that day; my object is only to show that if Mr. Jurgens has mistaken another woman for my client, Evelina Reierson, it is not at any rate the first time that day she was the object of a mistaken identity.

"What I have now adduced ought in itself to be sufficient to change the opinion of the jury, if they have hitherto considered my client to be guilty. But I am in the fortunate position of being able to prove that what has hitherto appeared to be the most weighty evidence against my client is, on the contrary, the clearest prove of her innocence. I refer here to the circumstance that the witness, Mr. Howell, has deciared that he, at the time when the theft must have been committed, had seen the accused in front of the cupboard where the diamond was kept, and that he had even photographed her in this position. The photograph, in which all will recognize my client, is now here in court. When I say that I can prove this circumstantial evidence is false, I mean that here, also, we have a case of mistaken identity, and I can prove that the person who is photographed here (he took the photograph in his hand) is not, and cannot be the accused. The proof is a simple one, although I must confess that only an accident has enabled me to produce it. (The young counsel here pulled out a large magnifying glass from his pocket, and handed it, together with the photograph, to the judge.) Will the court and the gentlemen of the jury, and I would ask my colleague, the public prosecutor, to do the same, look at the photograph through the magnifying glass? You will then, gentlemen, see that the person who has been photographed wears a ring on the ring finger of the left hand.

"Will you next examine the hand of the accused? When she was a little girl she broke the ring finger of her left hand in a fall. The bone did not set properly, so that there is now a protuberance, which prevents her from wearing a ring on that finger."

The counsel then raised the young girl's hand so that all could see it, to which she quietly submitted, but without lifting her eyes from the floor and without a change of expression on her waxen face.

"All will be able to convince themselves of the truth of this. I do not think that any declaration from a medical authority is necessary. And, gentlemen, let the magnifying glass show you yet another thing. You will at once see on the left of the lady's head an object on the shelf above. It is the little ivory elephant with the clock, of which mention has already been made in the course of evidence. The glass, gentlemen, will enable you not only to see the clock in the forehead of the elephant, but also to plainly discover the position of the hands. What time do the hands show? They show the time to be twenty minutes to six.

"Where was my client at that time? On this point we have full information from the evidence before us. She had not returned by this time. She only came in through the garden gate at five minutes to six. And she could not, under any circumstance, be dressed at twenty minutes to six in the jacket which she only received from Miss Frick at six o'clock, or shortly afterward!

"Gentlemen, when you have assured yourself of the correctness of what I have told you you will, perhaps, remember what the witness, Mr. Rodin, the able photographer said in court:

"'The photograph cannot lie!'

"With the permission of the court, I will postpone any further remarks till the jury have convinced themselves that everything is as I have stated."

* * * * * * *

For the first minute or so neither the judge's voice nor his hammer was of any avail; he had to submit to the loud applause which the public bestowed upon the young counsel, who bowed and smiled like an actor who is called before the curtain.

* * * * * * * *

But the space of a newspaper is limited, and I must conclude my report as quickly as possible.

The examination of the photograph took some time, as the judge and the jury had personally to assure themselves as to what the photograph could tell. To all appearances, they seemed to be satisfied with their investigations under the magnifying glass.

Mr. Rodin and another well-known photographer, both of whom had been summoned as experts, declared with the greatest confidence that the photograph could be relied upon, and when a medical witness declared that no ring of the usual dimension could be worn on the finger of the accused, the affair was settled.

The jury disappeared, only to return at once, and the voice of the foreman rang out clearly when he pronounced the words "Not guilty" to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?"

* * * * * * * *

Thus ends the account of the proceedings in one of our modern judicial dramas. No one can doubt that we shall hear of an epilogue which will probably result in a tragedy.

Last night we received information that as soon as the proceedings in court were over, Miss Sigrid Frick was arrested, and charged with the theft of her uncle's diamond.

* * * * * * *

To Be Continued.

Cancer Cured by Anointing With Oil.

A combination of soothing and balmy oils has been discovered which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originators, whose Home Office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

CAME OUT EVEN.

To illustrate how far wrong one may go in trying to estimate the goods and ills in another man's life, a speaker at a recent public dinner told this story:

Two men met at a college reunion after 25 years. They had been close friends in the old days, but had lost sight of each other since.

"Well, Bill?"

"Well, Charley?"

"Tell me about yourself. Where have you been, and what have you done? What has your life been all this quarter of a century?

"Well, Charley," said Bill reflectively and somewhat sadly, "I'm about where I was when I started out 25 years ago."

"That so?"

"Yes, just in about the same place."

"But something must have happened to you?"

"Yes, I've been married."

"That's good."

"Well, I don't know. She turned out to be a terrible shrew."

"That's bad."

"Well, I don't know. There was one compensation. She was rich."

"That's good."

"Well, I don't know. She was also stingy."

"That's bad."

"Well, I am not so sure. She was always just."

"That's good."

"Well, yes, I suppose so. But she died."

"That's bad."

"Well, I don't know. She left a great deal of money."

"Of course. That was—well, money is an—advantage."

"Yes, it certainly is, but she didn't leave me any."

"That's bad."

"Well, it might have been worse. She left me a fine house."

"That's good."

"Yes, that was good—while it lasted, but the house burned."

"That's too bad."

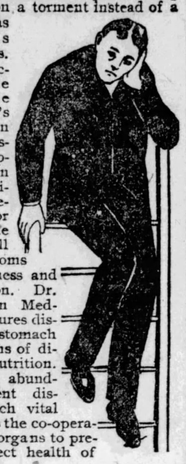
"Yes, that was bad. It wasn't insured, either. So I'm just where I was when I started."—English Magazine.

Needless Alarm.

Railroad Surveyor—We are going to run a railroad through your barn.

Farmer's Wife—All right, I don't mind—but you remember that I will have no trains after 9 o'clock at night. I have no intention of getting up after that to open the door for the trains to go through.—Die Jugend.

AT THE TOP.



It is a laudable ambition to reach the top of the ladder of success. But many a man who reaches the topmost rung finds his position a torment instead of a triumph. He has sacrificed his health to success.

A man can succeed and be strong if he heeds Nature's warnings. When there is indigestion, loss of appetite, ringing in the ears, dizziness, spots before the eyes or palpitation of the heart; any or all of these symptoms point to weakness and loss of nutrition. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. By perfect and abundant nourishment distributed to each vital organ it enables the co-operation of all the organs to preserve the perfect health of the body.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food in my stomach for a long time; felt melancholy and depressed." Could not sleep nor follow my occupation. Some four months ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

The "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN MAKE VIOLINS

Their Sensitive Fingers Adapt Them Specially for the Calling.

Not only in the making of violins, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is there apt to be a good field for women's work, but in the repairing of them, which is even more of a business than the manufacture today, as a good violin is supposed to last many years, and not wear out as the piano does, after a few years of use. For this branch of work women's sensitive fingers are particularly adapted. The violin is an instrument very liable to accident, by reason of its frail construction. When that is taken into account it will readily be seen what opportunities there are in the "restoring" of a violin which has been broken, and the money there is to be made by an expert in the work, when $60 or $70 will be charged by a prominent violin maker for restoring a broken violin. Of course, none but an expert can command such prices, but even at a much less figure violin repairing "pays." As to the best locality for setting up in business, either in making or repairing violins, the newer centers of life and wealth in the west or northwest seem to be the Mecca toward which young violin makers are turning. It is an attested fact that Manhattan is well stocked with violin makers and repairers, and though a good living seems possible to be made by new experts anywhere in this section, still it is stated that there are almost no experienced violin makers in the west, and that, therefore, the field for an expert in the art there offers greater possibilities than in the east.

With regard to this prospective field of endeavor for the twentieth century woman, an Eagle reporter interviewed an experienced local violin maker, asking particularly about the time required to master the business and the likelihood of "returns."

"It depends largely upon the capabilities of the pupil, whether she will learn the business slowly or rapidly," said the violin maker. "Of course, women who can handle tools or those who possess marked mechanical ability, will acquire a knowledge of violin making more quickly than others. When the business is once learned, a violin can be made in two or three weeks, and if it turns out well it will be worth from $50 to $90 for ordinary types and increased prices for instruments fashioned from especially fine grades of wood. Fine woods such as mahogany or rosewood, are not used in violin making. The best woods for the purpose are spruce and maple, with ebony for the fingerboard and other accessory parts of the instrument. The Christmas tree which you see so much here, is in reality the tree which furnishes the violin wood. The tree is a little different in Germany from what it is here, but it is the same variety of tree, and the wood procured in Germany is preferable to that sold here for violin making, as it is cut differently. To cut boards for violin making in parallel slices is to spoil them for the production of sound. By cutting up the trunk from the heart of it outward and in a wedge shape, a more even vein is obtained. The pieces of wood which show the most beautiful veining, as in the birdseye maple, are not the best pieces for a violin, as the sound is interfered with by the convolutions and irregular veins of the wood."

THE USUAL WAY.

A Man had a Piece of News.
A Reporter heard of it.
And asked him about the News.
The Man played Balloon with the Reporter.
He swelled noticeably and said:
"You Fellers never get Anything right. So I won't tell you."
The Reporter did not get angry.
He knew the Man was a Fool.
He had seen Them before.
He knew the real Facts could be had from no one else.
Yet the Reporter did the very Best he could to get at the Truth.
And published the Story as he got it.
Then the Man who had refused to give the Facts arose early and bought a Paper to see if the Facts were distorted.
They were.
And he said:
"I told you so."
Query—With whom should the Public yearn to get even? The Reporter, who did his best, or the arrogant Fool who deliberately refused to help him?—Baltimore American.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature Brom Quinine on every box, 25c.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Mrs. Muggins—Is your husband a sound sleeper?

Mrs. Buggins—Yes, indeed; the sound is something terrible.—Philadelphia Record.

Mother—Now, Elsie, you must be obedient, or I'll find a way to make you so.

Elsie—I know a good way, mamma.

Mother—Indeed! And what is it?

Elsie—Don't ask me to do anything that I don't want to.—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes, she's the society leader of the village. There's no doubt about that. And yet she isn't at all satisfied with her success."

"Why not?"

"She feels there is something lacking in social triumph. Nobody has ever asked her to join a 'Florodora' sextet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I see Reginald DeKoven says music is a product of the ear, not of the eye."

"So? Then the coon songs must be a product of the toes."

"Why?"

"Well, it's about as far from music as anything can be."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Myer—I heard that moss-covered mother-in-law joke again today.

Gyer—Say, that's a new one on me. Tell me the joke about the moss-covered mother-in-law.—Chicago Daily News.

"Where have you been, dear?" asked mamma.

"I've been up to our new house," replied the 4-year-old.

"What are the men doing?"

"Dey is busy execrating de foundation."—The Little Chronicle.

New Jersey Taxation.

Except school taxes, there is no state tax levied in New Jersey other than that derived from corporations.

A CORKER

But Not Much of a Pastor.

There was an old clergyman in Central New York State some years ago who was a very powerful speaker, but whose private life was by no means exemplary. Some of the more out-spoken of his parishioners were in the habit of remonstrating with him regularly about this, and his reply invariably was, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you to do."

It is so with a great many physicians. There are hundreds of medical men who fully understand the folly of drinking coffee and tea, who tell their patients not to drink either, yet who use one or the other themselves. But sometimes it knocks even the doctor out and he has to quit Old King Coffee. A physician of Wasioja, Minn., says: "I was a liberal user of coffee from my youth, and my health broke down while at college in 1880, at 25 years of age, but I continued to use coffee until 1898 although I was nervous and suffered constantly from a condition known as diabetes insipidus, a condition that is well-known to be due to nervousness. My weight was below par and no diet or tonic medicines were sufficient to restore my vitality and strength.

"In 1898 I became suspicious of coffee and I broke off the habit by taking up Postum. Since that time my nerves have become strong and well and my weight has increased about 30 pounds. Well boiled it is a delicious, healthful drink, heavy with strength and muscle making qualities." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Even if your physician does drink coffee, you had better do as he tells you to do. Give Postum a trial. That's the easy way to shake off coffee and get well and keep well.

Have You Got Rheumatism?

You Can Be Cured; FREE.

A Scientific Discovery.

It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned upside down or being half choked to death and made to vomit, and every sufferer from rheumatism should welcome this new and marvellous discovery with open arms and give it an honest trial. This new remedy was discovered by John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., who is generous enough to send it free to every sufferer who writes at once. It is a home treatment and will not keep you from your work.

As you know if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market today, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains and vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

It therefore gives me pleasure to present a remedy that will cure every form and variety of rheumatism without one single unpleasant feeling. That remedy is

"GLORIA TONIC."

Before I decided to tell the world about the discovery of "Gloria Tonic" I had it tried on hospital patients, also on old and crippled persons with perfect success. But some people never will believe anything until they know it from experience, so the best and quickest way is for you to write me that you want to be cured and I will send you a box of "Gloria Tonic" free of cost. No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic muscular, inflammatory, deformant, sciatic, neuralgic, gout, lumbago, etc., "Gloria Tonic" will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one but write me today sure. "Gloria Tonic" will stop those aches and pains, those inflammations and deformities, and cure you so that life will again be worth living. This offer is not for curiosity seekers, but is made to rheumatics only. To them I will send a trial box of "Gloria Tonic" free.

Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as "Gloria Tonic." It has been endorsed by such world noted men as Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela, Hon. E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul Maracaibo; Professor Macadam, of Surgeons Hall, Edinburg, the famous magazine "Health," London, and a column of others.

If you are a sufferer send your name today and by return mail you will receive "Gloria Tonic" and also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of Rheumatism, absolutely free. This book contains many drawings from actual life and will tell you all about your case. You get "Gloria Tonic" and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address:

JOHN A. SMITH, 1325 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Collar Galls on Horses.

Editor Farmstead: I will send a remedy to remove lumps on horses made by the collar or saddle, or in fact any lump that is not a bone. I have used it for 12 years. Take one quart of strong apple vinegar, dissolve all the saltpeter in it that it will take up, and bathe the lump two or three times a day. It does its work slowly but surely. It will never move a hair or make the lump sore.—G., Little, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W. B., Gowanda, N. Y., to get an ounce of calomel, mix with vaseline, lard or some harmless oil, to form a paste or salve, and apply a little once or twice a day to the sore on his horse's neck, galls from collar or harness, or sores on cows' teats. It will cure all of them and he can work his horses right along; but the collars and harness should be kept clean. This as a slight return for the good things I have found in The Blade.—P., Zillah, Wash.

Editor Farmstead: If W. B. will take two parts camphorated oil and one part turpentine, he will have an excellent healing lotion for his horse's neck. This should be applied after the neck has been thoroughly cleansed by washing with tar soap and dried. If the horse is in the harness during the day, apply only at night. When the collar is put on, sprinkle with dry sulphur and place two layers of thin material, preferably white or natural color underwear, of all wool, as it absorbs perspiration better. It requires persistent treatment. The sulphur should always be handy, especially in hot weather, if there is a horse in the stable having a tender neck.—Bachelor Girl, Okla.

Several Useful Hints.

Editor Farmstead: Tell M. Y., New York, to cut red elm poles or limbs and let the horses run where they can peel the bark off of the poles. It will clean the kind of worms out of them, even tape worms. He may have to peel some of the bark off to get them to eat it. When one learns, the rest will follow, and it will keep him cutting poles. If he has no red elm, take the tissue corn shuck and put a tablespoonful of soda in the shucks, roll up, take the horse by the tongue with one hand and put the soda on the back of the tongue so it will swallow it. Soda will clean worms out of hogs. A tablespoonful to a hog in slop.

Here is a liniment which will cure blood spavin. This has been tried and will not fail if taken and used in time while the spavin is soft. This is good for strains: Cider vinegar, one pint; turpentine, one-half pint; corn alcohol, one-half pint; gum camphor, one ounce; copperas, one-quarter once.

For stifle, take the whites of two eggs, burnt alum and salt; stir together to make a thick paint; rub it on the stifle and hold a warm iron close.

To M. L., Virginia: Give your mare one ounce of Barbadoes aloes in a pint of water. This will stop the colic and clean her out.

P. W. B., Summer Shade, Ky.: Take salammoniac, dissolve it strong in water, and apply to the horse's ankle. This will take lumps off horses' shoulders.

For horses that slobber from eating clover hay, dissolve Epsom salts, strong, and wet their feed once a day—two ounces to a horse until relieved.

For clover founder in cattle, give two tablespoonfuls of turpentine in one pint of water as a dose; tie a rope in the mouth to keep it open.—M., Hume, Ill.

Frostbitten Feet.

Editor Farmstead: For frost bite, take a flat turnip, boil in sweet milk, make a poultice, and bind on. It will cure any frost bite.—W., Leslie, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: For frozen feet, bathe with turpentine.—G., Piketon, O.

Editor Farmstead: If the reader with frost-bitten feet will bathe his feet in strong, hot alum water for several hours, I do not think they will bother any more. Of course you will have to heat the water in some vessel. The writer did that eleven years ago and has not been bothered since with frost bites.—Mrs. O. G., Goshen, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: If Reader, from Jacksboro, Tenn., will go to the woods, gather some beech leaves, which remain on the trees all winter, put them in water, boil and make a strong tea from them, and bathe his feet well in it, applying the wet leaves if there are any especially sore places, he will certainly find relief for his frost-bitten feet. The remedy was given to me by a grey haired doctor, who had had his feet badly frozen when a boy. An Indian chief, who was on friendly terms with his father's family, seeing the condition the boy's feet were in, went out, gathered the leaves and prepared the remedy, which entirely cured him, and he has never been troubled with sore feet since.—J. G. B., Fellow Springs, Ohio.

Editor Farmstead: For frozen feet, take two ounces of sugar of lead, half a pint of hog's lard, put all together, set on the stove, let it get pretty hot, but not boil; stir all the time so the lead will get mixed with the lard. Take it off the stove and stir until cold. Rub some on the frozen feet and it will cure them every time.—H., Wheeler, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell Reader at Jacksboro, Tenn., to take a teaspoonful of carbolic acid and the same of essence of peppermint, mix them with about three ounces of water in a bottle, and shake to mix well; then bathe the sore places on the feet as you would with other liniment, freely, morning and at night, until the feet are better. This will cure frost-bitten feet.—F., Gordon, Neb.

Worms in Animals.

Editor Farmstead: For worms in hogs, horses, cats, dogs, etc., a sure cure is copperas; a lump about the size of a hazel nut is a fair dose for horse or hog, but more in severe cases. A piece as large as a grain of corn, given in milk or food to a dog or cat or sheep. I was raised on a farm in Indiana, and have handled stock all my life and tried all the remedies have seen given so far in The Blade, but for the past 20 years copperas has proven the best for me. I am pleased with The Blade.—G., Erasmus, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead: For worms in pigs or hogs, take one tea cup of soft soap and mix well with their feed or milk or any soft feed; also two good tablespoonfuls of salts. Give this twice a day. We have had them so bad they could not get up for days, but this will fetch them out all right in ten days at most. Others have used it with as good results.—G., Owosso, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: If A. M. H., Missouri, will give her cat ten drops of turpentine in a tablespoonful of sweet milk, she will find it will not only relieve, but the cat will throw them up within a few hours; if not, repeat the dose. This is good for kittle, let what may all him. I know this to be all right for my pet kittle had fits and this is all we did for her. Put leather mittens on so you can hold without any trouble.—G., Owosso, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell A. S. W., Benton Harbor, Mich., to give his horses each one tablespoonful of sulphur for three days each, and for pin worms give them two tablespoonfuls of hickory ashes for three days, then skip one, and then three days again and skip one. Give more if necessary. This is good to make them out well, and is also very good for the blood.—A. D. B., Smyrna, Ark.

Editor Farmstead: Someone wanted to know a remedy for worms in pigs. Take santonine crystals and calomel of each on the point of a pen knife, according to the size of pig. This is a sure remedy.—C., Ottokine, Va.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the inquiry what to give cats for worms, as they are what cause fits in kittens, give them a little pinch of flower of sulphur in their milk occsionally. I think that will relieve them of the trouble.—B., Brandon, Wis.

Distemper.

Editor Farmstead:—As some one was wanting a liniment for distemper in horses some time ago, I will send one that is said to be very good: Turpentine and harishorn, equal parts, and some fresh butter; mix and use as a liniment on the parts that are swollen.

I have been a subscriber and reader of The Blade for a number of years, and like it very much. We think that we could hardly get along without it.—F., Gordon, Nebraska.

Transplanting Evergreens.

Editor Farmstead:—They might be planted, as one of our friends said, by cutting a slab of frozen earth around each tree, but is not that a good deal of hard work when you wish to plant many trees? When the buds on the evergreens start out, take up your trees with care, letting as much earth remain as possible; dig a hole at least 18 inches square; put some of the top-soil in the bottom; chop up fine with a spade; a shovelful or two of sand is also good, if added. Set a little deeper than they were before. If the summer is very dry, they must be watered. After the first year they will take care of themselves.—C., Assumption, Ill.

Lice on a Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to H., Bellaire, Mich., I will say: We have a calf that is scabby. We found the cause to be lice and used a grease made of sulphur, oil of anise and any kind of grease. We also smoked the calf with tobacco. It is getting better.—W., Bella Vista, Cal.

Colic in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. L., Virginia: Give your horses a lump of pine tar the size of a hulled walnut; wind on a stick and hold in the mouth till it comes off in the horse's mouth. It gives almost instant relief. Take the horse out of the stable and move him around. The same will cure bloated cattle or any kind of stock. One dose will cure.—K., Gallon, O.

Editor Farmstead:—As soon as I find out that my horse has the colic, I give him two ounces of soda in one pint of water. If not relieved in five minutes, repeat the dose. One dose is generally enough. Try it.—K., Lockport, N. Y.

Killing Weeds.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to inform M. M., of Indian River, Mich., that the best and surest way of killing noxious weeds is to put one tablespoonful of gasoline on each one. Do this in the spring as soon as they show above ground. Put the gasoline right in the crown of the plant, and it is a sure shot. You will be surprised to see how many weeds one gallon of gasoline will kill. I use a common spring-bottom oil can to put it on with. This is worth saving. Cut it out and paste it in your hat.—R., Climax, Mich.

Horses and Cows.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell A. S. W., Benton Harbor, Mich.: Feed your team with carrots; all they want to eat. That will cure their breaking out and start them up. Give plenty of salt with a dime's worth of copperas until the worms disappear. Rub the legs with salt and vinegar for half an hour every day, or till the scaling leaves. If your hands get hot, rub with a buggy spoke.

To cause cows to clean after calving: Cut up a dishpan full of beets, pour boiling water on them and let them stand until warmed through; pour the water off and feed as warm as possible. Repeat if the desired effect is not shown in three hours.—J. W. M.

Lice on Animals.

Editor Farmstead: Please publish this remedy to kill lice on horses and colts: Take a 25-cent plug of chewing tobacco, cut fine and pour bolling water over it; let it steep for 15 minutes; add enough water to wash the horse; rub the horse well, so as to wet the hair thoroughly. Repeat once a day until the lice are killed. You hardly ever have to repeat more than two or three times.—C., Meadows, Idaho.

Some Horse Recipes.

Editor Farmstead: I note in The Blade of Jan. 29 that Mr. M. L., Virginia, asks for a recipe for colic in a valuable mare. I will give my remedy: Hyposulphite of soda (not sulphate of soda), 3 ounces; common soda, 5 ounces; mix and keep well corked. Dose, a tablespoonful in a bran mash twice per week. I think a good preventive for colic. Try it.

Tell L. S. L., Biscoe, Ark., that when horses pass thick and ropy urine the cause is due to an impure condition of the blood and inactive secretion of the kidneys. Remedy: Take nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 1 ounce. Mix well. Dose, one teaspoonful morning and night in her drinking water, or feed the medicine in damp feed until the urine clears up, and then if the animal does not pick up or fills off in flesh again, feed the following medicine: Sulphate of magnesia, pulverized, two ounces; nitrate of potash, pulverized, two ounces; fenugreek seed, pulverized, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; black antimony, pulverized, one ounce; resin, pulverized, one ounce; caraway seed, pulverized, one ounce. Mix Give a tablespoonful once a day in her feed.

P. W. B., Summer Shade, Ky., asks for information about his four-year-old Kentucky trotting horse. I think that his horse has an enlarged pastern joint, which has calloused around the joint. It is a bad case. He might try this: Iodine, crystallized, one ounce; iodide potash, one ounce; oil sassafras, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix and rub well together. It is applied with the hand, and well rubbed in every morning.—S., New Melle, Mo.

"Stagger Weed."

Editor Farmstead: Tell S. E. T., Illinois, we have here just such a weed as he speaks of. We call it stagger weed. It grows in very loose land, puts up early in the spring, has a small stem about four inches high, with a narrow, forked leaf, mostly in the shape of a crow's foot and a little rough with a little bulb about the size of a small pea. The bulb seems to be the poisonous part. When cattle eat it they reel and stagger. They finally get down, and some never get up.

Will some reader tell me what chemical I can use to mix with coarse manure to cause it to rot quickly, so I can use it this year?—Reader, Sandy, N. C.

Please write only on one side of your paper.—Editor Farmstead.

Two Good Recipes.

Editor Farmstead: Here is a valuable recipe for sores on man or beast: Wash the sore three or four times a day for several days with peroxide of hydrogen. Then take equal parts of lodiform and calomel and enough lard to make a salve, and apply twice a day. For sore shoulders and necks on horses, it is best to keep the collar off until well.

Please tell readers not to put dirt and ashes on their horses to get rid of lice, but take sour buttermilk, make a strong tea of it, and wash two or three times, about a week apart, and it will kill every louse and their eggs, and heal up all skin eruptions caused by them. I have tried this several times with success.—W. Lotta, W. Va.

Catching Foxes.

Editor Farmstead: To catch a fox, take a bacon rind as large as the palm of your hand, broil it to a deep brown color, choose a suitable place for your trap, which should be lightly covered, chain and trap, with leaves; tie a twine to the rind and go, say two hundred yards away, draw on the ground to the trap. You may repeat this from the different points of the compass, so as to include a large area. Tie the rind strongly to the trigger, and if a fox strikes any one of the lines on which you have dragged he will follow to the trap. Drag after sunset. Beef liver dragged after the same manner will catch a mink.—H. B.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

INK AS AN EARACHE CURE

An amusing story is told of a man who was suddenly attacked in the night by a violent fit of earache. His wife told him that there was on the windowsill by the bed a bottle of chloroform, and recommended him to rub some on his face.

Without striking a light, he reached out for the bottle, pulled out the stopper, and, pouring some of the contents into his hand, annointed his face from mouth to pain was better, lay down again, and went to sleep. He was awakened in the morning by a cry of horror from his wife.

"What is the matter?" he inquired.

"Look at your face," was the reply. A glance in the glass showed him that his face on one side was black as a negro's. The bottle which he had grasped in the dark had contained not chloroform but ink.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Legally Qualified.

An old but uprightly patriarch stepped up to vote.

"How long have you resided in this precinct?" asked one of the judges of the election.

"Let me see," said the old man, musingly; "I moved here the next year after Lamech was born. Seven from nine leaves two. Eight from sixteen is eight. One to carry. Two from nine is seven. Something over 730 years, gentlemen. I am old enough to vote, too—if anybody should ask you."

Whereupon, there being no objection, Methuselah—for it was he—was allowed to deposit his ballot.—Chicago Tribune.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Don't Need to Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

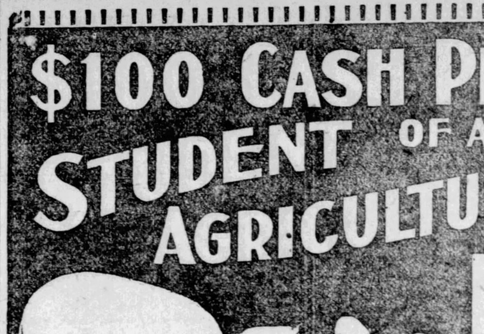
Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, placed under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—a 100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

$100 CASH PRIZE FOR ANY STUDENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OR FARMER



We hereby offer $100 in cash for the best article to be written on breeding and raising Hogs. Describe ten sows that you would like for breeding. Describe boar that you would select to head these sows. Describe how and what kind of grain, grass or stuffs you would feed sows until pigs were farrowed. Tell how many pigs you would expect from the ten sows and describe how and what you would feed sows after pigs were farrowed. State how you would commence feeding pigs and what you would use when you would wean pigs and what kind of feed you would give them from that time until they were six months old and what you would expect to make them weigh at the expiration of six months. State why you would expect such results from your care and kind of feed used. Describe kind of pens and yards you would use in each condition. Our aim is to have you write an article describing in a practical way just how you would raise hogs to obtain the best results. The breed of hogs selected will not be considered in the decision. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will Not be considered in the decision. The decision will be published in every leading Farm Paper in the United States and Canada. Mail your article to American Swinherd, Chicago, Ill., on or before May 10th, 1903. The judges will be J. W. Baynes, editor and proprietor of American Swineherd; Prof. Thomas Shaw of The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., and Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa. These gentlemen are well known throughout the entire country and the decision will be rendered in May, 1903. The winning article is to be our property and will be circulated throughout the world and will attract universal attention of all swine growers, and at the same time write an article that will be of great practical value to every stockman. Try for it. You may be the winner. All articles must be mailed to The American Swineherd, Chicago, Ill., on or before May 10th, 1903. Mark your envelope "International Stock Food" Offer."

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEE

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Brief Replies.

W. C. J., Knoxville, Ia.: The experiment has been tried of endeavoring to drive a sail boat by a bellows in the stern, blowing on the sail. The boat stood still, because action and reaction are equal, which you will find proved in any school book on physics or natural philosophy.

W., Del Norte, Colo.: The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is 649 feet long, 66 feet wide and 43 deep; her net tonnage is 5,062, her horsepower 28,000. We have not the figure from the City of Rome. The new steamer Cedric, now on her first trip from Liverpool to New York, is 709 feet long, with nine decks and room for 2,000 passengers. She is 20 feet longer than the Great Eastern, whose displacement was 32,000 tons, while that of the Cedric is 21,000. The once famous leviathan is completely outclassed by the modern ocean greyhound.

J. J. W., Bonaparte, Ia.: The salary of a mail carrier on a rural route is paid by the government. The people living on the route pay nothing whatever.

W. M. D., Brookville, Pa.: We know of no way of getting the desired information about timber lands in Oregon than to go out and investigate for yourself.

L. A. T., Edwin, W. Va.: The only trouble is that people define the word "sound" in different ways. When a tree is struck, it sets up waves in the air, going out in all directions. There are sound waves. When they strike the ear, we have the sensation of sound. If there were no ears, there would be no such sensation. But the word "sound" is used both for sound waves and for the effect on the ear. Hence the confusion of ideas, about which silly people argue, instead of devoting their attention to something better.

H. M. B., Austin's Springs, Tenn.: We cannot discuss the theories as to what is meant by the "sons of God" and the "daughters of men" in Genesis. No one was present to know about it, and the Bible says nothing about it, and the Bible explains it. Theories satisfy no one.

J. P. B., Woodford, N. C.: The word "musket" is from the old French word mousquet, which originally meant a hawk. When it was applied to a hand-gun carrying a ball, because when fired the ball strikes far off, as a hunting-hawk, when released from her master's wrist, would fly straight for the bird he sought, strike it and bring it down. The word musket now means a smooth bore gun for infantry, carrying a ball.

Liquor Taxes and Licenses.

"Please explain how distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers obtain a license, especially in New York state. You explained some time ago how retailers obtained a license to sell, proving that no such license was granted by the national government. Now I am anxious to know how wholesalers, etc., obtain their license, also retailers in cities, and if any license is granted by the state or United States government."—W. C. C., Tupper Lake, N. Y.

We confess that we do not clearly understand the question. Keep clear in your mind the distinction between the taxing power of the national government and the taxing power of the state. In all the states, both of these tax the liquor business. The United States says that if a man sells liquor at wholesale or at retail, he shall pay an annual special tax. This is not a license; for a license is a permit. The national government has no power to either permit the sale of liquor in a state, or to prohibit its sale. A decision of the supreme court of the United States declares that these things are in the power of the individual states, not of the United States. So the payment of the special internal revenue tax on the sale of liquors, either at wholesale or retail, conveys no right to sell, if the state law prohibits the sale. In the prohibition states, many men pay the special tax as dealers of liquor. Why? Because they know the United States laws are faithfully executed, and that the internal revenue authorities will get after them, if they try to sell without paying the United States tax. And they know that, in many places, the prohibitory law of the state is not enforced. They are not afraid of the state, but they are of Uncle Sam.

All that a man anywhere has to do, so far as the United States special tax is concerned, is to go to the office of the internal revenue collector for his district, or of his deputy, and pay his tax. As to the state laws, we can not tell. Every state has its own laws on the subject. Consult the nearest liquor man, or justice of the peace, or a lawyer.

National and State Banks.

"What is the difference between a national and a state bank? Is a national bank more secure than a state bank? If so, why?"—W. I. B., Utica, West Virginia.

Every state has its own laws regarding the organization of banks within that state. A state bank is one organized under the laws of the state in which it is located. A national bank is organized under the United States banking act. As to the question of relative security, it depends upon the provisions of the law of that particular state. These laws are not the same in any two states. The national banking law provides for a very rigid inspection of the affairs of all national banks at all times by the controller of the currency, and in general a national bank may be said to be under better inspection than state banks.

Booth's Death.

Editor Blade: I read an article on the editorial page of The Blade of Feb. 5, headed "A Booth Myth Forming." Emery Paredy, at present residing in Nashville, Mich., was one of the party of 28 who surrounded the barn and captured Booth. Mr. Paredy is a personal friend of the writer, and I have heard him relate the circumstances many times. Booth rode out and was about to mount, when Colonel Couger gave the order for Boston Corbett to fire on him. Mr. Paredy was standing where he could see Booth, and saw him fall. He lived about two and half hours. Mr. Paredy accompanied the party which conveyed the remains, and the prisoner Harold, to Washington, where they were both identified.

He says there is not a shadow of a doubt but Lieut. Wilkes Booth paid the penalty for killing President Lincoln on that night. The writer has heard people say they did not believe the assassin Guiteau was hanged. It will not be at all surprising if, after a few wyears, some idiot arises to inform the confiding public that the wretch who assassinated President McKinley is still alive and skulking about.—C. G. B., Vermontville, Mich.

Baptism.

R. F. W., Oldtown, Va., and W. I. P., Ira, Iowa:

We are aware that Romans vi, 4, and Colossians ii, 12, are taken to mean baptism by immersion; we also know that there is an argument that Paul's language was symbolical, but we do not care enough about the latter to repeat it, and we also know that from Acts xvi, 25 to 33, inclusive, it is plain that the jailer at Philippi and his family could not have been baptized by immersion in the prison, in the night time; and we know also that in the case of the 3,000 converted at Pentecost, given in Acts ii, immersion could hardly have been possible. We know, moreover, that the ancient church was satisfied with sprinkling or pouring in the case of the sick. We also are aware that the fact that the most ancient churches—the Roman and Greek—use any method, and consider the rite merely typical, the application of water being the essential point. Probably immersion was the method most used in the time of Christ, in a warm climate, where there was no danger nor hardship in the method.

None of these go more in the Bureau about the method of baptism. Above you have the facts. We have not room nor time for profitless argument.

Our Virginia friend wrote a question on his postal card which is unreadable, because blurred by the receiving stamp, about the meaning of certain Greek words. He will have to repeat his question—with this proviso, that if it refers to baptism, the above prohibition must apply.

No National Holidays.

O. E., Lexington, Neb.: What is a national holiday? It is a holiday made so by the national government—that is, by act of congress. There are no national holidays. Congress has never made any law declaring that any day shall be set apart as a holiday. Not even Sunday, nor the Fourth of July, is thus set apart. Why? Because this is a matter which belongs to the states, through their legislatures. All legal holidays are made so by state law. Not all the states have made the same days legal holidays. We have answered this question so often and explained it, that we are, we must confess, a trifle weary of repeating it.

The Cotton Mink.

Editor Blade:—In the Question Bureau of your issue of February 5 is a query about the cotton mink. The term cotton mink refers to a mink-skin which lacks the glistening, long hairs which give the lustre and value to mink furs. The writer found this out in selling a quantity of mink skins shortly after the war, when the dealer offered me back two of the skins at one-twelfth of what he paid on an average for all. Upon being asked the reason he told me they were cotton mink, and said they did not have the glistening hairs in them, which was their beauty.—S. R. H., Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Widows Ineligible to Pension.

"Please tell me what year was the law passed providing that a woman could not draw a pension or a widow if she married a soldier? Some say it was passed in 1890, but I think it was later than that."—T. R. S., Norwich, O.

Half knowledge is sometimes worse than no knowledge, and that is illustrated in the above question. There are two laws which render certain widows ineligible to pensions, passed at different dates. They are:

First—The dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, provides that the widow of a soldier, who was married to him after that date, cannot get a pension under that law.

Second—The act of March 3, 1899, provides that no soldier's widow, of any war, who was married to him after that date, can get a pension. The only exception to this is in the case of widows of soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine wars, but in such case the service of the husband must have been, in all or in part, after the date of the act.

Last comes the act of aMrch 3, 1901, under which died while in service, remarries, dies who died while in service, remarries, and her second husband dies, she can get a pension because of her first husband's service.

Miscellaneous.

M. H., Warren, Pa.: Sorry, but we never saw it.

J. A. M., Akron, O.: We have not the figures.

M. L. K., Elon, Ind.: The gentleman is white.

A. E., Wayland, Va.: The next leap year will be 1904.

C. F. S.: Stanford, Ill.: We have nothing which gives the figures.

E. J.: Racine, O.: The Ring and the Book was written by Robert Browning.

South Bend, Ind.: Sorry to say we have nothing which throws any light on the subject.

H. N. Wausaukee, Wis.: April 1, 1864, fell on Friday and September 1, 1864, on Thursday.

W. H. C., Berryville, Mich.: Thanks for the offer, but mastodon teeth are so common as not to be a rarity.

R. F. P., Port Andrew, Wis.: If you will read the rules above you will see we are not allowed to give addresses.

J. V. F., Alliance, O.: Ringing of the ears, may be from several distinct causes. Consult a good physician.

D. E. M., Sexton, N. C.: Have no idea, and there is no use figuring on it, as the proposition is impossible to carry out.

H. C., Clarksville, Ind.: We don't know. Write to the "Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," and inquire.

D. F. F., Marshville, N. C.: Apply to the nearest recruiting station to you home. Certainly some one can tell you where it is. We do not know.

E. M. V.: Jesse James was shot dead by one of the Fords. We cannot publish biographies of criminals, and would advise you to drop such reading.

F. L., Ogdensburg, Pa.: We never heard of such a violin maker, and cannot decipher the outside inscription. Take the violin to some virtuoso in New York city.

J. A. H., Cokeon, W. Va.: There is but one thing to do—furnish the proofs required by the pension bureau. If you have not already done so, put the case into the hands of a good attorney.

D. W. H., Grant, Va.: No such statement is made anywhere in the Bible. It is given in Milton's Paradise Lost, but is good mythology but ignorant people believe it Biblical.

W. H. A., Primrose, O.: You will see, by reading the rules at the head of this department, that the editor of the bureau is not allowed to answer any questions of law. Consult a lawyer.

W. L. A., Pulaski, Tenn.: Thanks for you kind wishes. As to your communication on color of races, it is simply theory, and we dare not give space, for it would bring a shoal of answers for which we have no room.

M. B., Linton, Ind.: Get the station agent of your railroad to get you literature regarding Colorado summer resorts from the railroads traversing that state; or get from him the names of the general passenger agents of those roads and write yourself.

It is a poor joke that won't stand repetition; it's a good joke that won't suffer by it.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only,—a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year,—some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success,—think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

July 24th, 1900. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."

March 8th, 1901. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND

Everything Heard Can Be Placed on Its Proper Musical Note.

In very high or mountainous regions sounds become diminished in loudness, so that a conversation cannot be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. In mines or in a diving bell the reverse of this is the case. Speech becomes so startling that it must be carried on in whispers to be at all endurable to the ear. Sounds of all kinds become musical if the vibrations of air are uniform and rapid enough, says the Baltimore American. It is said that the puffs of an engine would make a tremendous organ peal of music if they could be made to attain the rapidity of fifty or sixty a second. Everything in nature has its keynote, as it were, and attuned to one particular musical sound. This fact can be very easily verified in everyday life. Stand near an open piano and speak in an ordinary tone; while speaking you will suddenly hear a string within it reverberate to your voice. The tick of a watch, the sound of every human voice, the bark of a dog, the mew of a cat, the noise of a wagon, the roll of thunder, the fall of rain, the running of water in a river—every thing should can easily be placed by an attentive ear on its proper musical note—one of the sounds of the scale. This is a most interesting experiment, and easily verified.

It is said that the ear can distinguish eleven octaves of sound, but as a rule those made by quick, short vibrations are more easily conveyed. For instance, the whirr of a locust makes more distinct impression than the sound of the wind through a tree. A whirlwind in its approach is noiseless; it is only when it strikes some obstacle that the volume of sound becomes terrific to us. Then we receive the secondary shorter wave from the destruction of this obstacle. Tyndall says all friction is rhythmic. Flames are notoriously sensitive to sound. They will bend and flicker, and even respond with a leap of quivering light to a high, shrill sound. This is another interesting experiment. If we use a glass tube with a small jet of gas, by lowering or raising it to certain points, we can cause it to shriek out shrilly or to answer sympathetically to its own keynote when sung or spoken by the voice.

If we could only hear the roll of the vast oceans in harmony all around us in our everyday life, we could say with truth, indeed, what the poet only imagined:

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest but in its orbit like an angel sings; still quiring to the youngeyed cherubim."

Fortunes in Needed Inventions.

Have you an inventive mind? If so, you have a fortune in your head—if you only know how to get it out. Here's your chance. Here are thirteen things the world needs, for either one of which it will pay you a fortune:

A wall-papering machine.
A quadrupedal monkey-wrench.
A rail joint without nuts and bolts.
A scrubbing machine.
A cuspidor that will not spill when upset.
A trolley that will not come off the wire.
An oil can that will not explode.
A quick fire-hose coupling without screw threads.
Combination ironing-board and step-ladder.
A music leaf turner.
A window lock and burglar alarm.
An envelope that cannot be opened without detection.
A simple nut lock.—Atlanta Journal.

A Queer Dictionary.

A Boston paper says a reviewer in a recent notice of a new dictionary wrote:

"Even a hasty perusal will reveal the impossibility of finding words adequate to describe this work.

Somebody has said that there are only 27 original jokes. After this, however, we think it will be admitted by all fair-minded people that there are at least 28.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"TO MY SWEETHEART."

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

And so it turned out that Mother could not go when the appointed time arrived. She and Father had planned all the week to spend Saturday in the city. They had expected to devote the day to sight-seeing after Father had attended to some affairs of business and Mother had visited the shops. They were to lunch at one of the restaurants and go to a matinee in the afternoon. They were not coming home in the evening until prompted by inclination. It might be they would stay until the ten o'clock car and alarm the village by getting home near midnight. They had arranged for a season of rare hilarity and then Mother's rheumatism "took a spell," robbing her of her outing.

They were a cheery pair, Father and Mother. Their sunset days had come and their sun was setting in a peaceful sky. They wore old age like a flower. Mother was up early on Saturday morning, but the twinges of pain shooting through her body, forbade her leaving the shelter of her home. She accepted her disappointment without complaint. It was her "way."

"It's going to be a pretty day, Father," she said, looking through the window at the sky, the sun as yet low in the east, was burning into a brilliant, glorious flame of rose.

"You must go without me. There's no need of our both staying home. No, don't put it off," she insisted when he would have delayed the journey, "there will be other chances for me to go. You hurry around and get an early start. I should be dreadful disappointed if you gave it up. Be sure and wear your arctics, it's thawing weather, father, and the snow is liable to run off this forenoon."

Father obeyed her gentle commands as he had obeyed them throughout the long life they had spent together. She was a knitter by the hearthstone, but he knew her judgment to be wise.

"It won't be any sort of a day without you, mother," he protested wistfully when he left her in her chair before the fire."

"Well, father," she answered, "I'll be here when you come home and I shall enjoy hearing you tell about the city."

It was only February, still there was a smell of spring in the air that hinted of mellowing earth underneath the melting snow, and the rose color of the morning dawn turned to blue and gold as the day grew older.

"I don't believe it would hurt mother one bit to come, the weather is so soft," father thought with regret while he waited for the car and felt the fleeting, velvety touch of the mild wind blowing across his face.

Contrary to his dolorous expectations, he enjoyed his journey to town. He had the gift of enjoying himself under almost any circumstances, and he found in the car several of his acquaintances bent cityward.

"Mother has the rheumatism," he explained in answer to inquiries concerning her absence. "She's housed up today. I wouldn't give a copper cent to go alone, but she wouldn't hear to my staying home."

His business engagements filled the morning hours and after he had taken a hasty luncheon, he decided that without his wife, the theatre had no attractions. "I'll look in the store windows for a spell," he thought, "maybe I'll find something to take to mother."

The sidewalks were running brooks. The streets were rushing rivers, but he turned up the bottoms of his trousers and waded along, unmindful of the torrent underfoot.

"I've got on my high water pants," he chuckled, catching a glimpse of himself in a shop window.

Trained to country stillness, the noises of the city streets annoyed him. "I'd just as soon live in a boiler factory," he said, looking wrathfully in the direction of the humming, rattling cars.

The display of spring goods held no interest, and seeking other diversions, his attention was attracted to a window before which a constantly shifting crowd was standing. He pushed his way through to the front, close to the glass. The show window was filled with valentines.

"Now ain't that a pretty sight!" he exclaimed aloud.

He was fascinated with the tinsel and colors. He admired the doll bride and groom staring wide-eyed at each other in the center of a colossal, revolving skeleton heart. The plump cupids in shameless costumes; the snow white doves; the gay flowers and hearts of every size and hue, ruffled with lace and silk and tied with ribbons, delighted his fancy. The tender sentiments inscribed on love's tokens awakened a responsive chord in his breast. He put on his glasses to read them better. The "store of words and greetings sweet" held him enthralled.

"My land, it's Valentine's day," he suddenly remembered.

Then he thought of Mother and began to consider the brave array seriously. Presently he seemed to come to a decision. He deserted the window and entered the store. He was gone for some time, and when he came out into the street he was carrying a large, flat box, held carefully in both hands. He was a passenger on the first car that left for his home village. He sat on the brink of a seat like a poor relation, and rested the box across his knee, guarding it from possible injury.

The day had kept to its promise and the late afternoon sunshine saturated and dyed the world red. Father loved color and he watched the glow with appreciation. It had faded when he reached his destination and it was at the edge of the evening. He approached his home by a different path from the one he usually traveled. He wanted to be a surprise. Mother was not expecting him until a later hour and she sat in the firelight dreaming with a smile on her lips. The room house was very quiet. For her "the room was peopled with those whose steps make no sound upon the floor." She was dwelling in happy memories, although her thoughts were of the dear ones gone into the silence.

Father opened and closed the door with the stealthy caution of a depredator. He tiptoed to her chair, and bending over her shoulder, laid the box upon her lap.

"Why, father," she cried, "why, father!" she repeated, startled out of her reverie.

"Open the box mother," he said. "You can use it for a pin cushion," he explained mysteriously, rubbing his hands with eager impatience.

She lifted the lid and discovered a huge pink heart, chastely wreathed with a frill of lace, shading a circle of riotous, misshapen cupids in a revel. Across its satin surface was written in letters of gilt: "TO MY SWEETHEART."

"Why, father," she exclaimed, blushing for pleasure like a girl. "Why, father, I never did!"

WHAT OWLS DO IN WINTER.

How They Manage to Live Is a Mystery to Many Naturalists.

Owls are really much commoner in winter than one is led to believe by the occasional specimens which are seen abroad in the daytime. If we searched the hollow trees systematically this morning we should probably discover several screech owls, and perhaps some of the larger species! We might be surprised to find some of the screech owls red and others gray, and, like the early ornithologists, we might conclude that the difference in color was due to difference in age or sex. It is now known that there are two distinct color phases of this species not dependent on either age or sex, though just what they are depends on is not yet known.

When taken from their retreats in winter, these birds frequently feign death, shuttting their eyes and lying perfectly still in the hand. By and by, when they find that the little ruse does not succeed, they will snap their bills and bite and scratch in a solemn but very effective manner. How they manage to get enough to eat on these dark cold nights is a mystery to those unacquainted with the woods, but as a matter of fact there is more prey abroad on winter nights than is generally supposed. Wild mice are very numerous—a fact which is attested by their footprints on the newly fallen snow and owls are most expert mouse catchers. Their hearing is so acute that not a squeak escapes them, and they themselves are so soft on the wing that they do not alarm the game.—Woman's Home Companion.

GROWTH OF ENGLISH NAVY.

British Government Making a Large Outlay for New Ships of War.

In 1902 England put into service, laid down or provided for a very respectable navy, as navies of most countries go. From the public dockyards two 15,000-ton battleships, one 9,800-ton armored cruiser and two 5,800-ton protected cruisers were launched four 9,800-ton armored cruisers, besides a number of submarines and torpedo boats. At present there are on the blocks five 16,350-ton battleships, one 9,800-ton armored cruiser, six 10,200-ton armored cruisers, one 12,500-ton armored cruisers, four 5,000-ton third-class cruisers, two 1,070-ton sloops, four 1,900-ton scouts, seventeen torpedo-boat destroyers, four torpedo boats and four submarines. Ships that are completing comprise six 14,000-ton battleships, thirteen armored cruisers, ranging from 9,800 tons to 14,100 tons, and two sloops. The ships that were completed and commissioned during the year comprised one battleship of 12,000 tons, three of 15,000 tons, four armored cruisers of 12,000 tons and one of 14,100 tons, one sloop and two gunboats.

The greatest success of the year was the armored cruiser King Alfred, which maintained a speed of 22.564 knots, with 21,671 horse power, her coal consumption at full power being 1.81 pounds per hour, per i. h. p. This establishes that King Alfred could go from England to Australia at fifteen knots an hour without recoaling.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

Ambition is often the assassin of happiness.

Sarcasm has many admirers, but no friends.

A light heart sometimes means a light head.

Have something to do, or you will be a nobody.

A man seldom has any trouble in finding trouble.

Genius consists in making the other fellow do the work.

The man who is his own best friend has few others.

A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.

The best man at a wedding is often also the most lucky one.

Money buys things, and love wins things; power takes things.

Be wise today. You don't know how foolish you may be tomorrow.

Happiness and success are synonymous; but success and happiness are not.

A bad temper is an awkward thing to have, and a dangerous thing to lose.

If you think of what a lot of work you've got to do you'll never get it done.

People who always say what they think usually think a lot of disagreeable things.

Life is a railway train, and we grumble at its slowness until we near the terminus.

You Must Get The Book

You who are sick and are waiting—you must get my book.

Must, if you hope to get well; for I know that these diseases, when chronic, are seldom cured in common ways.

Must is a strong word, but it's true. You will know soon or late, that a permanent cure demands my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No other physician ever made such an offer. No other remedy could stand such a test. For your own sake, don't neglect it, when you risk not a penny, and success means health.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I trest a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble And Do Not Even Suspect It.

Do Not Neglect Your Kidneys, Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue, Fatal Results Are Sure to Follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

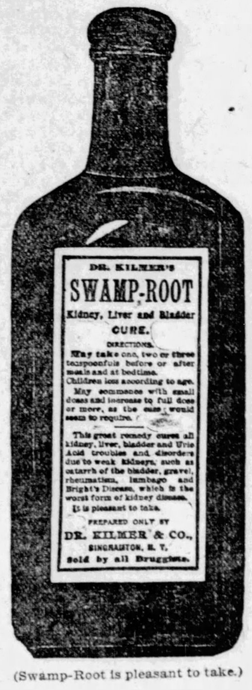
DID NOT KNOW I HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

GENTLEMEN:—"About 18 months ago I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very much like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. *The doctors said my kidneys were not affected*, and while I did not know I had kidney trouble, I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. I procured a bottle of Swamp-Root and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My cure is very gratifying to me."

Mrs. H. V. Wheeler

117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles; makes your head and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

FIND OUT IF YOU NEED SWAMP-ROOT

If there is an doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or, cloudy, or if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

SWAMP-ROOT IS PURELY VEGETABLE

14 East 120th St., New York City.

Dear Sirs:—"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney trouble. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Oct. 15th 1902. ROBERT BERNER.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its stanchest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy Will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle FREE.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD

International Sunday School Lesson for February 22—"Christian Love." 1 Corinthians 13:1-13.

One of the most popular books of recent years bears the title, "The Greatest Thing in the World." It was written by the late Prof. Henry Drummond, and was merely a luminous exposition of this thirteenth chapter of Paul's first letter to the church at Corinth. Yet the little book is more fascinating than a novel and has been read and re-read by hundreds of thousands of persons in all parts of the world. It should be perused afresh by all who are to study the assigned portion of Scripture. If the reader does not possess a revised version of the Bible, he should go over this thirteenth chapter of Corinthians with pen in hand, and change the old and misleading word, "charity," to "love," which is the only correct translation.

The "Summum Bonum."

As Prof. Drummond so beautifully sets forth, the inspired apostle reached the summit of his teaching when he penned this message. For love is the highest good. It is the perfection of all law and of all duty. It is truly a panacea for every one of the ills of society and of the human heart. It was needed by the Corinthian desciples fresh from heathendom, and it is needed equally by American Christians, who are in their turn, fresh from the experience and instruction. The whole Bible is a "line upon line" effort to teach men to love; its laws were summed up by the Son of God in the words, "Thou shalt love," and, even more deeply sentiment and purpose of life. It affects all of one's dealings. It is manifested in social relations no less than in the home. It takes in the poor, the unworthy and the unlovely, as truly as it does those whom it is easy to like. He who is possessed by the spirit of love will love as comprehensively and as persistently and as unselfishly as did the One who was the incarnation of God, whose other name is love; though, like Jesus, he will at the same time have his own special and personal love.

This life of love is not for the chosen few. Poets sing about their loves as something which the world could not know or understand or experience. Not so with true love. It is for the least as well as for the greatest. Some may not be able to attain riches, or power, or ease, or learning, or any other of the great goals of life, but there is none who may not love. And, as love is born of loving he who gives himself to love's service is certain sooner or later to know the reward of being loved. But it is better to love than to be loved, and they understand least about love who know it only as something to be received. Love proves and finds itself in giving. Even God "so loved that He gave."

BRILLIANTS.

The fountain of all wisdom is High Heaven. —Elizabeth Finley.

Reap this life's success or failure; soon shall things be unperplexed,
And the right and wrong, now tangled, lie unravelled in the next.
—Browning.

In the Spring we see:
Then the buds are dear to us—immature bosoms like lilies swell.
In the Summer we live:
When bright eyes are near to us. Oh, the sweet stories the false lips tell!
In the Autumn we love:
When the honey is dripping, deep eyes moisten and soft breasts heave.
In the Winter we think:
With the sands fast slipping, we smile and sigh for the days we leave.
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

I like no book where hero goes
Page after page through desert prose,
And wanders wearily along,
Far from the happy hills of song.

For me a heroine who trips
With lilting lyrics on her lips
And love light in her eyes sublime,
By rippling rivulets of rhyme.
—Robert Loveman.

A WORD ON THE WAY.

Let's try to cheer with smile and song
The sorry lives of men
With whom we meet, for it won't be long
Till our paths must part again.
Some little thing we do or say
May have the power to lend
A charm to soothe the roughest way
And glad it to the end.
—Nixon Waterman.

The Goal Most Worth While.

Take a square look at life; listen to its wisest teachers; heed the words of the men who have experienced it most widely and deeply, and what do you learn? Is it not that only love is worth while? In spite of a deal of foolish talk in these latter days, the highest success is to know the sweetness of loving and being loved. The man who has won love has won success, even if he never puts a dollar into the bank. The deep and deepening, broadening, lofty and uplifting power of love is what makes life on this earth supremely desirable. In its train all other blessings and virtues follow. The man who loves will be truest to duty; love will teach him self-restraint; love will make him a good brother to all mankind. In love is comprehended everything else that is worth while.

What Makes Love Best?

"Many waters cannot quench love," wrote the wise king; and again "Love is strong as death." That is the great excellence and reward of love that all other things do not. Travel grows wearisome. Wealth and luxury breed monotony and ennui. Power becomes a burden and a vexing care. Ease brings little but discontent and atrophied powers. Position provokes jealousies and heart-burnings. Fame never yet satisfied anybody, but, on the contrary, even a little of it robs a man of his peace. Even work causes weariness or is completed. Wisdom simply reveals ignorance. So we run down the whole list of the rewards that men commonly seek, and none of them is comparable with love. The man who has learned to love has drawn the sting from life, and has found the best treasure the earth or the heavens can yield. After all things else have passed away, it still will be true that "Love never faileth."

Everybody's Possible Possession.

That is too narrow a conception of love which views it merely as the affection of a man for a woman, or a mother for her child, though these are the best expressions of love, next to the divine. Love as it is in the Bible here portrays, is an underlying sentiment and purpose of life. It affects all of one's dealings. It is manifested in social relations no less than in the home. It takes in the poor, the unworthy and the unlovely, as truly as it does those whom it is easy to like. He who is possessed by the spirit of love will love as comprehensively and as persistently and as unselfishly as did the One who was the incarnation of God, whose other name is love; though, like Jesus, he will at the same time have his own special and personal love.

This life of love is not for the chosen few. Poets sing about their loves as something which the world could not know or understand or experience. Not so with true love. It is for the least as well as for the greatest. Some may not be able to attain riches, or power, or ease, or learning, or any other of the great goals of life, but there is none who may not love. And, as love is born of loving he who gives himself to love's service is certain sooner or later to know the reward of being loved. But it is better to love than to be loved, and they understand least about love who know it only as something to be received. Love proves and finds itself in giving. Even God "so loved that He gave."

What Is Love?

Love is more easily understood than defined. We may name some of its elements, and even tell what it is not. Its imitations—for like all good things, it has many—are apparent. Passion is one of them; the fraud that oftenest tricks men and women into believing that it is love, when it is love's worst enemy. Self-seeking is another vice that often masquerades in love's raiment. Sentimentality is another. Pride is another. But these are not love, as may be seen by applying the fundamental test, which is unselfishness. For "Love seeketh not her own." Silly women lose their heads over the romantic loves in trashy books, which breathe unreality in every line, while all about them are real men and women who are manifesting genuine love's sublime heroism. If any person who reads these lines will but look with open eyes at the people among whom he lives, he will see true love's heroism exemplified. Love is unselfishness in expression. It is a holy desire to serve the object of its affection. It is the divine sparks in the human breast. It is an all-animating impulse, born of God, to lead man back to God. For was there ever true love between two human beings that did not turn their thoughts to God, who is love?

A Prize for Every Day.

Love does not subsist on flowers and candy and compliments, although it should always have these, or what these represent. But love thrives best in the bright atmosphere of commonplace service, glorifying all that it touches. To show how love is a virtue for

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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PARKER, CHIEF JUSTICE

To the great majority of the people of the United States, the name of Chief Justice Parker, of the state of New York, conveys nothing. They never heard of him; they know nothing about him. Yet there is a ewll-organized movement on foot to push him for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year.

The plea that is put forth is Judge Parker's "availability." He is not a national figure; he has not a record. He was elected to his present position by phenomenally large majorities, because his judicial bent of mind was recognized, and therefore he polled many Republican votes. It reminds one strongly of the Democratic national convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland because he had been elected governor of the state of New York by 102,000 plurality.

The Democrats who are booming Judge Parker realize that while a Republican President can be elected without receiving the electoral vote of New York, a Democratic candidate must carry that state in order to have any chance of winning. That is, he may carry it and still be defeated, but he stands no show of success unless he has its electoral vote, plus that of at least two other Northern states.

The movement in favor of Judge Parker has been noted by the Bryanites of the West. They know that Bryan is an impossibility, but they are not willing to have a candidate who was opposed to Bryan in 1896 and 1900. So Senator-elect Stone, of Missouri, made a pilgrimage to New York. He stated that the Bryanites of the West, "without whose support no Democratic candidate can be elected," are willing to allow Parker to be the nominee, provided he did not bolt the ticket at the last two Presidential elections, as so many "gold bug" Eastern Democrats did.

Judge Parker makes no concealment in the matter. He says that he does not believe in free silver, nor in one or two other planks of the two Bryan platforms, but that he voted for the Bryan electors both times for the sake of regularity. What the Popocrats of the Bryan stripe will say to this remains to be seen. Judge Parker may be hopeful of repeating the success of Cleveland in 1884, but he should remember that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

The bill creating the new department of Commerce and Labor, with a secretary at its head who shall have a seat in the Cabinet, has passed both branches of Congress and now goes to the President for his signature. As Mr. Roosevelt has been very much in favor of the plan, his signature is a foregone conclusion, and the new department will soon be organized.

It will have plenty of work to do, for a large number of bureaus, now included in other departments, will be transferred to it. It is to include a bureau of corporation, a bureau of labor, the lighthouse board, the lighthouse establishment, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of standards, the coast and geodetic survey, the commissioner-general of immigration, the commissioners of immigration, the bureau of immigration and the immigration service at large, the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, the bureau of navigation, the shipping commissioner, the bureau of foreign commerce, now in the department of state; the census bureau and the fish commission.

The new division of work should increase the efficiency of all the departments concerned, for the treasury, state and interior departments are relieved of a share of the duties they have hitherto performed. This will be to the public advantage, and the new department will become one of the most important of the great governmental division.

GOOD TIME TO ACT.

Now that the United States government has emerged from the Venezuelan controversy with the greatest credit and with the good will, not only of Venezuela, but of other South American countries, Great Britain and Germany are in a sweat to know just how detrimental to their trade interests in the southern continent, their recent piratical operations are likely to prove and just how great an advantage the United States has gained over them. What is the matter with this country entering into favorable reciprocal trade relations with Venezuela and other South American republics? Good idea sometimes to strike while the iron is hot. England and Germany have practically monopolized the trade of that continent long enough. What has become of all those reciprocity treaties drawn by Mr. Kasson, anyhow? Have the capitol mice made nests of them?

In Southern China the natives are preparing for rebellion. It is said they are well armed, and are drilled by former United States soldiers. There is a great and growing antipathy to all foreigners among the rebellious Chinese, and it is said they are not safe, even in the streets of Canton. Perhaps Southern China will have to be taught the lesson enforced at Pekin in 1900.

Senator Morgan, for years a rabid advocate of the Nicaragua canal, is now doing all in his power to prevent the ratification of the treaty with Colombia which gives us authority to build over the Panama route. The senator should understand that the people want the canal and will not brook obstructive tactics.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON "RACE SUICIDE."

President Roosevelt's letter to Mrs. Van Vorst is a protest against any deliberate shirking by American men and women of the duty of parenthood. That Mr. Roosevelt feels deeply on this point is evident from the forceful language he employs. He declares "the question of race suicide, complete or partial," is infinitely more important than any other in this country. No one will dispute his proposition that "an easy, good-natured kindliness and a desire to be independent—that is, to live one's life purely according to one's own desires—are in no sense substitutes for the fundamental virtues, for the practice of the strong racial qualities without which there can be no strong race—the qualities of courage and resolution in both men and women, of scorn of what is mean, base and selfish, of eager desire to work or fight or suffer as the case may be, provided the end to be gained it great enough, and the contemptuous putting aside of mere ease, mere vapid pleasures, mere avoidance of toil and worry."

Mrs Van Vorst, to whom the letter was written, is the author of a forthcoming book which deals with the question. But it so happens that Dr. Shrady, of New York, and President Eliot, of Harvard, began the discussion not long ago. The physician tells us that the wealthy and fashionable "smart set" of the metropolis is eliminating itself through the refusal of the women to have children. This is a result the country could bear with equanimity, if it affected only the female butterflies of fashion and the men who make selfish pleasure and society their only occupation. But President Eliot brings proof that the educated class does not increase itself. He attributes this to the fact that men who take a thorough university course in preparation for one of the learned professions necessarily marry much later in life than the average. He laments this, and calls public attention to the point that the best element in our national life—the highly educated and most intellectual—thus is not reproduced, with the immense advantages that such heredity and environment would be to the children of such parents. Mrs. Van Vorst goes farther, and arraigns American-born women as a class. She declares that among them the percentage of births is no greater than it is among the French, and that the great fecundity of our foreign immigrants and their descendants alone keeps up the American birth-rate.

The proposition of President Eliot is one that needs consideration among the American people. When he wrote his letter to Mrs. Van Vorst, Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to have had in mind the conclusions of the president of Harvard. The university-bred class, according to him, is simply reproducing itself as to numbers; and it certainly would not have escaped the acute mind of Mr. Roosevelt that the quality rather than the number of the units of the new generation is the important point. Two children on an average to each couple, carefully reared and educated, form a far more valuable factor in the life of the nation than a half-dozen or a dozen unfortunate children, reared in poverty, with only rudimentary education, with no aspirations beyond a life of labor, and no conception of the higher and better things of life that are open only to the cultivated and educated mind.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

Some Americans—comparatively few in numbers, we are glad to say—are so permeated with jingoism that they seem to favor a large navy in order that we may be able to bluster as we choose and successfully bully the world. Others, who are conscientiously opposed to war, look upon an increase in the navy as a step toward barbarism. They fail to see that the surest way to maintain peace with honor is to possess the means of enforcing respect for our international rights. To quote Lord Beresford, a large navy is cheaper than a war. Discussing this question, the Wall Street Journal wisely says:

If human nature were perfect, we should not need armies or navies, nor should we need the elaborate machinery provided by the civil government for the protection of life and property. We need, however, militia and policemen at home. Is not the need for a navy and some kind of an army precisely similar in character? There is no use in ignoring facts. It is beyond question true that war is unreasonable in an abstract sense and is not a proper arbitrament among rational men. In the absence, however, of a world-wide recognition of this, and in the face of powerful navies owned by other countries, how can it be wise for the United States to rely exclusively upon a moral force that is not recognized by every one else?

The best guarantee of peace is thorough preparation for war. The United States is, by virtue of its geographical position, happily freed from the necessity of maintaining a large standing army to guard its frontiers. We do not think that there is any one living today who will see an attempted invasion of this country. The logic of circumstances, however, clearly indicates the necessity for a certain amount of protection on the sea. Why should not, then, the country secure this protection by means of a large and efficient navy?

It is not a case of increasing an already overburdensome system of taxation. No country in the world is so lightly taxed in a relative sense as is the United States. Nor can a large navy be said to be offensive to the delicate prejudices that might conceivably be wounded by the existence of a large federal standing army. There is no menace to popular liberty in the navy. We are not saying that a navy is in itself a good thing. We freely admit that the world would be better without war ships. But, the rest of the world has war ships, and it is not good that this country should be in a position where it may be subjected to force at the hands of other countries.

There is every evidence that Minister Bowen has come out of the late Venezuelan entanglement with more to his credit as a diplomat than all the titled emissaries and ambassadors of Germany, Great Britain, Italy and other claimants combined. Mr. Bowen happened to be the right man in the right place, notwithstanding the disparaging and deprecatory attitude assumed towards him by the Rt. Honorable Michael Herbert, the British ambassador.

The candidacy of Judge Parker for the presidency is proving quite popular with Democrats because they do not know who Judge Parker is. Democracy feels greatly in need of a leader without a record.

Some papers think it wonderful that Senator Hanna attended eighteen dinners in eighteen days. In these piping times of prosperity, almost everybody eats a dinner each day, so why should not a millionaire United States senator?

Of course it is understood that in the event Addicks fails this time he will be ready for the next entry.

Mr. Bryan is about the only Democrat who looks upon Senator Teller's success as a Democratic victory. But Mr. Bryan may be excused for catching at straws.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

The first secretary of the new department of commerce and labor, and the ninth of the President's official family, will be George Bruce Cortelyou, who has been, since May, 1900, the secretary to the President. It is a long step from a private secretaryship to a cabinet position, but in Mr. Cortelyou's case the honor is worthily bestowed. He was more than merely a secretary to President McKinley, who reposed great confidence in Mr. Cortelyou's careful and conservative judgment; and the fact that President Roosevelt advances him to the new secretaryship is ample proof that he etnertains for Mr. Cortelyou the same high opinion as his lamented predecessor.

Mr. Cortelyou is a typical American, one of the best examples of the newer generation of young public men who are steadily filling the places of power through merit. His career is an illustration of the truth that the path to honor and success is through the exercise of the high virtues of diligence, self-reliance, self-denial, truthfulness and courteous, kindly demeanor to all. There are no better judges of men in official station than the newspaper correspondents at Washington. Mr. Cortelyou's position as secretary to the President brought him into daily, almost hourly, contact with the keen, eager news men. He has always been a prime favorite with them, without regard to politics. Invariably courteous to all, and willing to give to each and every one whatever news that had not to be withheld in the interests of government policy, his uprightness, courtesy and sincerity made the correspondents a solid coterie of personal friends.

Mr. Cortelyou entered official life through the civil service. He was appointed to a place under the postoffice inspector of New York in 1889. Two years later he became private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. In 1895 he was transferred to the White House as a stenographer to President Cleveland, and became one of his secretaries. Mr. Cleveland is a man chary of compliment, but, in speaking of the great executive ability of Mr. Cortelyou, he said the latter would make an excellent cabinet officer. Solely on his merits he was made secretary to President McKinley, and continued in the same place under Mr. Roosevelt. He has served under three presidents, and has done more of a President's work than any other man not holding the Presidential office. He earned his new place in the cabinet by work and ability, and not through any political pull. His promotion is deserved, and he will enter on his duties with the confidence and good will of the people of the country.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Hon. John A. Wise, of Virginia—the son of Governor Wise, who in 1859 hanged John Brown for the Harper's Ferry raid—says to the people of the north, apropos of the matter of negro suffrage:

You have got to face the question. If it is right for the negro to enjoy the franchise, then insure him for enjoyment of it undisturbed. If this should not be done, then repeal the laws which give it to him. I tell you that this question is going to be one of the paramount issues during the coming national election.

Mr. Wise is talking generalities. The question of suffrage is one which belongs to the states. Any state can limit the franchise within its own borders as it may see fit, with but one constitutional limitation—it may not do so because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." In other words, any restrictive law must apply to whites and blacks alike.

But while this is true and the people of the north can not interfere with any law restricting the suffrage which is not in violation of the above-mentioned constitutional provision, there is another stipulation in the organic law which should be obeyed. It is contained in the Fifteenth Amendment. It declares that when the right to vote at national or state elections is denied to any males over 21 years of age, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of the disfranchised bears to the whole number of males over twenty-one.

If negro suffrage is such a danger to the states of the south, and the present restrictive laws are held by the supreme court not to be in contravention of the Fourteenth amendment when a case shall have been brought before them, then the whites of those states should not, in justice and equity, object to the reduction of their representation. One of the compromises of the original constitution was the provision which allowed three-fifths of the slaves to be counted in making up the basis of representation. It gave to the South an advantage in congress which was neither just nor right.

And we repeat to Mr. Wise his own words: "You have got to face the question." If it is right to deprive the negro of a vote, then don't oppose a reduction of the basis of representation in the states wherein the reduction is made. And we can assure the Virginia gentleman, and all who believe as he does, that if the question of suffrage restriction is to be made an issue in next year's campaign, the reduction of the basis of representation will be equally an issue.

BETTER CUT OUT A FEW.

And now word comes that Mrs. Roosevelt has suffered a nervous collapse as the result of her onerous duties in entertaining guests at White house "functions." While the Roosevelts bear the reputation of being the most frequent and lavish entertainers that ever occupied the executive mansion, would it not be just as well for them to "cut out" a few, preserve the health of the "first lady of the land" and thus add to the happiness and enjoyment of the entire presidential family?

The people would think just as well of President Roosevelt and cherish just as kindly feelings toward the amiable and lovable Mrs. Roosevelt should they reduce the number of receptions and the like by one-half.

The leading finaciers of New York, and those noted for their conservative views, declare themselves satisfied with the business outlook for the summer and fall of 1903. They think that the export movement from the United States promises this year to break the record, and while imports are to be heavy, nevertheless, it is confidently expected that we shall have an apparent trade balance in our favor this year approximating $500,000,000. There is therefore reason to expect gold to flow into rather than out of the United States this season.

GERMANY'S TACTICS.

It is difficult to understand the course of Germany in the Venezuelan negotiations at Washington. An agreement was made by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy and Germany with Minister Bowen that the question of preferential treatment shall be submitted to The Hague tribunal, and signed—Count Quadt acting for Germany. Then the latter government turned round at the last moment and demanded a cash payment of $340,000, or a lien upon the customs receipts of a Venezuelan port until that sum is paid. Both Great Britain and Italy disclaimed at once any responsibility for Germany's action, and expressed their regret at it.

Mr. Bowen, on the part of Venezuela, at once informed the German government, through Baron Sternberg, that he refused to yield the receipts of any port prior to the decision of The Hague court, because such action would be preferential treatment. As to the cash payment of $340,000, Mr. Bowen declared his willingness to pay the sum asked on the signing of the protocol, if Germany can afford "to make a public confession that it does not stand by agreements signed by its duly accredited diplomats." Finally, at the urgent request of Baron Sternberg, Germany waive the demand for the sum in cash, and accepted Sternberg's proposition that Venezuela shall pay that sum in five monthly installments, the first payment to be two weeks after the signing of the protocol.

Whether Germany is at the end of her haggling only the future can determine. Her course all through the Venezuelan trouble has been arrogant and indefensible. Before coercion was resorted to, she pledged herself to the United States not to go beyond a certain line of action, which was clearly defined. In disregard of her pledge, she sunk the Venezuelan naval vessels seized in La Guaira harbor. She seized, disabled and abandoned Venezuelan merchant vessels, without trial and due condemnation. Her navy bombarded Puerto Cabello without excuse. She tried to force an entrance to Venezuela's inland waters; and when resisted, bombarded Fort San Carlos, destroyed an adjacent town, killing and wounding a number of inhabitants. And, in the negotiations at Washigton, she has been insolent and annoying up to the present. There is in all this some reasonable ground for the suspicion that the Kaiser is itching to challenge the Monroe Doctrine.

THE SAXON COURT SCANDAL.

The unfortunate and erring Princess Royal of Saxony has retired to a sanitarium, to allow the storm of public criticism to pass by, and await what may be decided by her royal relatives as to her future. Giron, the companion of her escapade, has returned to his family in Brussels. Whether he deserted her, or whether she gave him up in order that she might not be forever separated from her children, does not yet clearly appear. If the latter, then the plan was certainly ineffectual, for she was refused permission to see her little ones.

This scandal in a royal family calls attention to the political situation of the Kingdom of Saxony, as well as of other small kingdoms, principalities, grand duchies, and so on, which are a part of the German Empire, yet in a degree independent. Their relations to Germany are much like those of an American state to the federal government. With us, each state has its own governor and legislature, through whom its local governmental affairs are carried on. In Saxony, Bavaria, et al. it is the same—only instead of an elected head of the state, they preserve a hereditary monarchy, with all its puppet pomps, and the people are taxed to support the royal family. When one remembers that the erring woman is the wife of the heir to he Saxon throne, and in time would become the queen of Saxony, it is easy to understand the magnitude of her wrong-doing in the eyes of the people of that country.

The maintenance of little but expensive courts is a heavy burden upon the people of these German states. They not only have to meet their own expenses by taxation, but bear the burden of imperial taxation as well. Saxony has undergone a severe depression within the past two years. Just now the social season is dull in Dresden, and marked by a general absence of the foreign residents who usually spend their money lavishly. Now comes not only increased imperial taxation to make good the deficits in navy, army and colonial expenditures, but the new German tariff bill adds to the burdens of the people. Altogther the loyalty of the Saxons to their court has been subjected to a severe strain, and the recent scandal comes at a bad time. It is this sort of thing which makes even the patient Saxons consider whether, after all, the "divine right of kings" is really divine, or simply a figment of tyranny.

STRONG TEMPERANCE MEASURE

Strange to say Texas is one of the strongest temperance states in the Union. Local option swept the state a year ago and county after county voted on the saloons. This so encouraged the anti-saloon element that it prepared to move on the legislature now in session with a demand for a general prohibition law for the entire state.

This demand has aroused the liquor element, and it is ready to make all kinds of concessions and compromises rather than have a general prohibitory law passed, for it knows that from the temper of the people such a law will be strictly enforced in most of the counties.

So the liquor men have prepared a bill which is about as radical a measure as has been brought to the attention of the legislature of any state. It provides that every saloonkeeper in renewing his license yearly must make oath that he has violated no statute, that he has allowed no minors nor students to drink in his saloon; that no gambling is permitted there; that the saloon is not kept open after hours or on Sunday, and that he has not violated any of the laws. If he does not so swear or if he is detected in violating any statute, his license will be taken away from him and he will be prohibited from operating a saloon for two years. If he swears falsely, he is in danger of a long term in the penitentiary for perjury.

Whatever the outcome it is certain that either the saloons of Texas must go or that they will be placed under such strict regulations that they will have to be as good as it is possible for saloons to be.

The Alaska boundary treaty has been ratified by the Senate. This is not only gratifying, but somewhat unexpected.

SENATOR HANNA'S BILL.

Senator Hanna is evidently surprised at the adverse comment on the bill he introduced to pension ex-slaves. He says: "I only introduced the bill by request. I am not going to push it."

On yesterday Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, referred to the bill in severe terms on the floor of the house, but the wind was taken out of his sails by Mr. Cannon, who stated that the bill was introduced by request, and that there is no intention of passing it.

If every ex-slave in the country could understand this fact clearly, the harm done by the introduction of the measure would be minimized. Senator Hanna's good nature has been imposed upon by some one who proposes to swindle the ignorant colored population of the South. Already tens of thousands of circulars have been printed at Washington, setting forth the terms of the bill, and assuring the ex-slaves that it will be passed; that it has the warm support of Senator Hanna and other leading Republicans; and winding up with a request for a contribution to "push the bill to a early passage." On February 6, a negro named H. H. Crosby was arrested in Mobile for selling certificates to ex-slaves, entitling them to pensions "under a bill pending in congress." No doubt other scoundreds of his kidney are doing the same in other sections of the South.

Several years ago, Senator Mason, of Illinois, introduced a similar bill, which was never heard of afterwards, of course. It is estimated that swindlers obtained a total of a million dollars from ex-slaves because of it. Negro swindlers traveled through the South organizing "pension associations," charging $2.50 for the "charter," 25 cents for certificates of membership, and 10 cents monthly dues. Pension Commissioner Evans exposed the fraud, the pension committee of tse senate denounced it, and the postal authorities deprived the swindlers of the use of the mails. Over 100,000 ignorant black men had been enrolled in these "associations."

Senator Hanna was evidently beguiled into introducing this bill by some one who had a swindling scheme ready for action, and without doubt an organized attempt to secure money from ex-slaves is already in action. It is a matter of sincere regret that the senator was led innocently into this scheme. The Democrats are declaring that it was a political move—a favor to men who can deliver Southern delegations at the national convention of 1904. This is not at all probable, of course. Senator Hanna's kind-heartedness has simply been played upon.

MACEDONIAN UNREST.

The order of the Sultan for the mobilization of 240,000 troops is proof positive that the thick-coming rumors of an uprising in Macedonia have a solid basis of fact. The organization known as the Macedonian revolutionary committee has been active for months, and it is believed large quantities of arms and war material have been brought into the province from Bulgaria, and distributed to the inhabitants. The majority of the inhabitants of Macedonia are Bulgarians, with many Greeks in the district adjacent to the coast of the AEgean sea. The proportion of Turks is small. The people of Bulgaria are ready to cross the frontier and join hands with their brethren of Macedonia in an effort to shake off Turkish rule. With the advent of spring, and the melting of the snow on the mountains, it is altogether probable trouble will begin.

The important question is whether Russia proposes to take a hand. She is credited with that intention. The Balkan states will be involved, and a conflict in which they and Russia joined hands against Turkey would mean a war of magnitude. The Turkish empire may be of little importance politically, but the Turks are splendid fighters, as their history for centuries has shown. The Turks are better soldiers than the Russians, but the czar could put larger armies into the field. If Russia proposes to take a hand in this trouble, we may safely assume that she is sure of success, and that other European powers will not interfere. Are we to see this spring the beginning of a war whose final purpose is to secure Constantinople to Russia, and thus realize the dream of Peter the Great?

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The United States senate gave the country an agreeable surprise when it ratified the Hay-Herbert treaty for the demarkation of the boundary between Alaska and Canadian territory. Though there had been a great deal of talk of opposition to the convention in the senate, it was ratified without debate.

The essential point of the treaty is that a commission of six experts, three appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain, shall decide, if possible, what is the correct interpretation of the language of the treaty of 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, in which the boundary is stated in somewhat general terms. The only question is as to the correct interpretation of that document. The commission shall, if possible, determine where its makers intended to draw the line between Alaska and British America.

There is no "umpire"—no seventh man to give the casting vote in case the commission stands three and three. If a majority of the six can agree, that agreement is final. If the commission divides equally, then things remain exactly as they are, and the boundary matter is still an unsettled question. It is to be hoped the commission may settle the matter. There are a number of minor points of difference between us and our Canadian neighbors, and if the boundary matter is ended, it will be easy for the joint high commission to reassemble and settle them to the satisfaction of both parties.

Now that spring is coming the suggestion is made in all seriousness that the state of Delaware do a thorough job of housecleaning.

Bolivia has yielded, under protest, to the Brazilian military occupation of the disputed territory of Acre; but the question will go to The Hague tribunal for final settlement.

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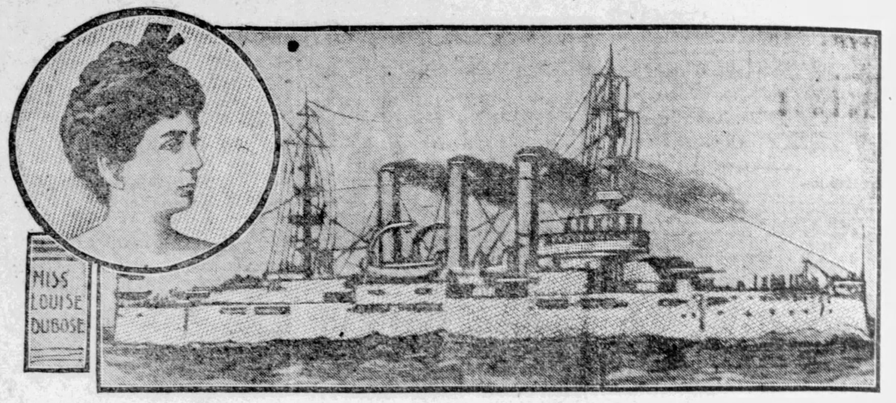
SILVER SERVICE FOR BATTLESHIP GEORGIA.



Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Miss Louise Dubose, of Athens, Ga., has been authorized by Governor Terrill to secure a silver service for the United States battleship Georgia. The young women of the state are enthusiastic over the project and talk of raising a fund large enough to outdo the city of Albany that recently presented a silver service to the cruiser Albany, said to be the most magnificent ever presented to a warship of this country.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Saint Valentine was a presbyter or a bishop—the authorities disagree—of the Christian church of the third century. He was beheaded at Rome A. D. 270, in the reign of Emperor Claudius. Tradition says "he was a man of most admirable parts, famous for his love and charity." This was perhaps the reason that his name was associated with the day held sacred to bashful swains and love-lorn nymphs as the one on which they might signify affection for the chosen one; or it may be that the day of St. Valentine's martyrdom really occurred in mid-February, when heathen Rome celebrated the Lupercalia. It was the custom to assign the day of death as the one to be celebrated, when a martyr was canonized.

The observance of the day by lovers, however, dates back centuries before the time of the sweet-natured old Christian martyr. The Lupercalia was an ancient Roman festival of expiation and purification, named in honor of Lupercus, surnamed Februs, the god of fertility. The month takes its name from the latter word. At this festival Roman youths and maidens had the custom of exchanging lovers' pledges and of choosing lovers. A group of young men and women gathered. Each girl wrote her name on a slip of parchment or of papyrus. These were all cast into a receptacle, shaken up, and each young man drew one. He was obliged to devote himself to the damsel whose name he drew during the remainder of the festival. There were many other forms and ceremonies, some of them grossly superstitious, connected with the Lupercalia, which have not survived it under Christian auspices. The modern observance of the day is but a weak and colorless survival of the ancient festival, when the priests, after sacrificing goats to the god, covered a small portion of their bodies with the skins of the animals, and then ran, two-thirds naked, through the streets of Rome, striking every one they met, especially women, with thongs of the bloody skin. Women courted these blows, because they believed thereby they would be sure to have many children.

One of the most difficult tasks the Christian pastors and bishops met was the ineradicable disposition of the people, even after their conversion from the old religion, to observe the great heathen festivals. These holidays were very frequent in pagan times; and as mankind dearly loves an opportunity for a general public merry-making, the Christian converts liked to participate in them. It might seem that the fervor of new converts would keep them from participation in festivals belonging to heathenism; but it must be remembered that the masses of the Roman people of that day put little if any faith in their gods. The old faith was decaying; and it was only when one got into trouble that he felt his beliefs strengthened, and was willing to sacrifice to this or that deity to avert disaster. They went through the usual religious observance in a perfunctory manner, as a sort of precautionary measure in case there should perchance be real gods, which they were pretty sure there were not.

But when a great festival came around, everybody went merry-making, and the Christian fathers hit on the clever expedient of preserving the festival by giving it a Christian reason. So it is altogether probable that February 14 was set apart in honor of St. Valentine because the Lupercalia came on February 15. The festival could then be encouraged among Christian converts because it did honor to a Christian martyr and saint. It is probable that the dates of Christmas and Easter, and probably of other church festivals, were chosen for similar reasons.

St. Valentine's day has been more or less observed throughout the Christian world in the seventeen centuries that have elapsed since the church canonized the third-century martyr; but it increased in importance in England about the fifteenth century. The ladies and gentlemen of the court took it up, and made it a great occasion. All the old superstitions about the day were revived, and new customs were invented to bring it down to date. The English settlers brought it to America, and it was in high favor with all except the Puritans, who rejected its celebration, with those of Christmas, Easter, and so on, as savoring of 'Romish superstition." Nobody now cares one whit about St. Valentine, but the young of both sexes observe with zest the transitional sending of love-tokens. Thus again the festival is observed without reference to its religious side, as was the case when it was a pagan observance.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF BOWEN'S MISSION IN SIGHT

THE THREE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN WASHINGTON WHO ARE CONDUCTING THE VENEZUELAN NEGOTIATIONS, AND THEIR OFFICIAL HOMES.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Mr. Bowen has formally accepted Great Britain's protocol, framed to secure a reference of the Venezuelan dispute to The Hague arbitration tribunal. He carried his note of acceptance to the British embassy and personally presented it to Ambassador Herbert. He expressed the opinion that it was a document of a high order from a diplomatic point of view. It is expected that the German protocol will be corrected and accepted very soon, as also that of the Italian government.

Protocols to be Signed All Togethe

London, Feb. 11.—Minister Bowen's formal acceptance of the British protocol may not hasten the conclusion of the Venezuelan negotiations. The Associated Press is informed that the allies' ambassadors have been strictly enjoined not to sign any of the protocols until all three powers are satisfied with the terms, when the signatures will be simultaneous.

ONE PROTOCOL ACCEPTED.

Minister Bowen, as the representative of Venezuela, has formally accepted the British protocol. This is a long step in the clearing up of the diplomatic tangle. With England satisfied, it ought not to take long to arrange the points yet unsettled in the arrangements with Germany and Italy—that is, if the kaiser really desires to bring matters to a settlement.

The blockade will be raised as soon as the three protocols are signed, and the whole matter will be relegated to the domain of diplomacy instead of brute force. This newer custom of collecting debts by arms is an offensive one, and should be dropped from the category of international methods. It is noticeable that it is never employed except against weak nations. It is the method of the bully, not of the gentleman, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for the peace of the world.

As a matter of fact, some of the war amendments to the constitution are inoperative because of their nullification by certain southern states.

If Mr. Rockefeller did not send those telegrams he will probably have enough wit left to deny it.

Current Events.

Filipino native troops, in battle with 100 ladrones in Mindoro, killed one and dispersed remainder.

Bill allowing Sunday base ball is defeated in Indiana senate by action of one member in keeping pledge to wife and refusing to vote.

Senator Morgan gives notice of 30 proposed amendments to the canal treaty. One provides for ownership of canal zone by the United States.

Burlington express train is held up and robbed by two men near Butte, Mont.

Henry Conklin, of Niles, Mich., dies of blood poisoning, resulting from a scratch inflicted by a pet cat.

Increase in White House maintenance appropriation from $25,000 to $60,000 is attacked in house by Gaines (Tenn.), who charged that President Roosevelt entertains too often; his resolution for reduction to $46,000 voted down.

Gross earnings of 663 railroads for 1902 increased $638 per mile over 1901, according to interstate commerce commission statistics; operating expenses, $392; ratio of latter to earnings was 64.62 per cent, slightly lower than for 1901.

Flint glass manufacturers at Pittsburg conference urged that usual summer suspension be omitted because of heavy orders, but compromised with workers' union on four weeks.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra will disband and concerts end unless $750,000 endowment is pledged within six weeks; $100,000 already offerd by ten persons, who have bought site for new home in Michigan avenue, Chicago.

In senate debate, deal between Republican national campaign managers and Mormons for election of Mormon senator in Utah is charged.

Senate finance committee orders favorable report on Aldrich bill authorizing deposits in national banks on security other than government bonds.

Col. Bingham, for six years master of ceremonies at White House, in transferred because of criticism of recent improvements in executive mansion.

Kansas house defeats woman suffrage bill after sharp contest, following pleas by women advocates in behalf of measure.

Editor E. S. Carver, of Grant City, Mo., assaulted by E. V. Stevens, a Democratic politician, and believed to be fatally injured.

Sixty-two Cornell university students ill from typhoid fever; 200 others showed symptoms of disease and were sent home.

Mrs. Bessye Toone Willard, who eloped from Texas on Dec. 29 with Actor Joseph F. Willard, filed suit for divorce.

Fire at Salt Lake City, Utah, wrecked Atlas and Central blocks and inflicted $275,000 loss.

Erie railroad will issue $50,000,000 bonds, convertible into common stock, for construction of Jersey City station, ferries, and new equipment.

Audubon theatre, built at New Orleans in 1883 and known as "Academy of Music," destroyed by fire; seven firemen buried by falling walls and rescued unhurt.

Walter Camp, in address at Yale alumni dinner, declared gambling by boys need not be wondered at while distinguished merchants play poker for large stakes.

Three women inspectors boarded Atlantic liner Ivernia by rope ladder during storm in New York bay and looked after welfare of unprotected woman passengers on landing.

James Anderson, Muskegon (Mich.) pioneer, digging in deserted factory for $308,000 treasure believed buried there by Ole Larson, miser, who died in 1902.

American Tobacco company employes in Louisville factories will work to musical accompaniment hereafter; piano installed at company's expense.

FOREIGN.

Rebels in Madagascar murder inhabitants of a village and are pursued by French troops who kill 100 of them.

Earl of Dudley, in a speech at Dublin, declares that the prospects for a bright future for Ireland are encouraging. He asserts that agitation is being abandoned.

Irish land bill drafted by Secretary Wyndham without consulting landlords or Nationalists, who are ignorant of its features.

General elections for members of the German reichstag to be held in the middle of June.

Crown prince of Saxony granted divorce from Crown Prince Louise, who eloped with M. Giron, French tutor; decree holds marriage vows were broken and rejects her attorney's contention of insanity.

Macedonian agitators apparently trying to involve Bulgaria, Servia and Russia in war with Turkey; condemnation sought for Austro-Russian reform proposals.

Swedish famine sufferers in Vittangi parish forced to dig wild sorrel from under ice and cook it for food; barley grains given by relief committees counted to prevent waste.

Italy apparently joining with Russia and Austria to force Turkish reforms in Macedonia; massing of fleet at Salonica and international reform conference planned.

Bacteria in food and drink can be destroyed by mechanical shock, according to London Lancet; germ cultures killed in four days by standing near factory engine.

ANOTHER GALVESTON.

The storm which devastated some eighty small islands of the Society group in the Pacific in mid-January seems to have been a parallel to the disaster which overtook Galveston in 1900. The San Francisco dispatches speak of a "tidal wave" which swept over the group; but a tidal wave of such magnitude would have crossed the Pacific, and broken in mighty walls of water on the shores of America and Asia. As nothing of that sort happened, we are justified in assuming that the destruction was from storm waves, driven before a high and long-continued gale, which persisted for several days.

The Society islands are low-lying, and are not surrounded by coral reefs, as so many Pacific islands are. Hence the huge rollers, coming over hundreds of miles of open sea, hurled themselves directly on the shores. A coral reef would have caused them to break, and their force would have been largely spent before they reached an island itself. It will be recalled that this was the case at Galveston. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico, driven before a long-continued and increasing storm, piled up against the low-lying Texas coast, and overwhelmed the unfortunate city.

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Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

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Toledo, Ohio.

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We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

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Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
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No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
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No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
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No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
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No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
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SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

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All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

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ALICE WAS PENNILESS.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, the beautiful Kentuckian, recently reported to be engaged to Lord Rosebery, was once a penniless schoolgirl in Louisville. Later, she was the wife of Samuel Sloan Chauncey, a New

York millionaire. Mrs. Chauncey is famed as the most beautiful widow in America and England, and her friends and acquaintances would not be surprised if she should become the bride of the former premier, although the engagement has been denied.

Rhodes Scholarships.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Eight American students, representing as many central states, will be able to go to Oxford university next year on Cecil Rhodes' scholarships, according to provisions made at a convention held at the University of Chicago. One more from each state will go the year following; then for the third year none will be sent from America; and thereafter two will go from each state during every three years. Each student will have $4,500 for three years at Oxford. The eight states, all of which were represented in the convention today, are Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Iowa.

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A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institue has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

"No Man Is Lost—There Is a Sure Cure to Every Weak Man."—Dr. Robinson.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2452 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER

Will Bring a Large and Unique Suite to Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Chinese news mail, just arrived here, contains interesting details respecting the suite the new Chinese minister, Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheng, is bringing to Washington. This suite comprises seventeen persons, and is absolutely unique, not only in size, but in its personality. Besides these seventeen persons, the new minister is bringing with him twelve young men, of whom ten are coming to study in this country at their own expense, including the grandson and two grand nephews of the Chinese grand secretary, Sun Chia-Nai, formerly chancellor of the Pekin university and imperial tutor to the present emperor of China.

SIR LIANG CHEM TUNG.

Thie suite referred to differs from that China sends to any other country, as many of the members are scions of the most distinguished names in the country. Only a few short years ago the Chinese considered appointment to a foreign court fit only for "second-class" people. The names of the members of Sir Chen's suite and their official titles are:

First secretary of legation, Chen Chao-Chang, Hanlin academist, second rank, red button, first-class expectant taotai of Kuang Si province and formerly acting provincial judge of Kuang Si.

Liang Shing Kuei, M. A., fifth rank, crystal button, reader of the grand secretary.

Shen Ai Sun, unattached, expectant first-class secretary of one of the six boards.

Chang Chuan, third-class secretary of the board of revenue. Mr. Chang Chuan is a younger son of H. E. viceroy Chang Chih Tung, and has studied some in Japan.

Hsia Chia Fu, third-class secretary of the board of works and expectant prefect. Mr. Hsia Chia Fu is a son of the late grand preceptor, Hsia Tung Shan, imperial tutor of the late emperor Tung Chih, and has been a member of the former embassy to Japan.

Li Kuo Cheng, unattached expectant taotai. He is a grandson of the late viceroy of the two Kuang provinces.

Li Han Chang, elder brother of the late Marquis Li Hung Chang.

Feng Shen (Manchu) unattached expectant taotai, son of the Tartar general Ching Sing. He has traveled both in Europe and the United States.

Li Kuo Yu, expectant prefect, son of the late General Li Chao Pin, formerly provincial commander-in-chief of Lower Kiangsu.

Chi Sien (Manchu), expectant first-class secretary of one of the six boards, son of H. E. Governor Tuan Fang, acting viceroy of Hu Kuang provinces.

Chang Wan Cheng, brevet, sixth rank button, son of the late vice-president of the board of revenue.

Chang Yin Huan, G. C. M. G., special ambassador to Queen Victoria's jubilee and former minister to the United States, Spain and Peru.

Chung Pao Hsi, expectant prefect of Che Kiang, formerly Chinese consul at New York, and several others, some of whom already have been attaches in Chinese legations either in Japan or abroad.

PREPARING TO SETTLE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Preparations were begun today at a conference between Mr. Penfield, of the state department, and Mr. Bowen, for the signing of a protocol providing for the settlement of the claims of the United States against Venezuela, it being the desire of Venezuela that the United States agreement shall be drawn up first. It will provide for the appointment of a commission, one member to be appointed by President Roosevelt and the other by President Castro, to pass upon the American claims, and in the event of a disagreement the king of Spain is to appoint an umpire. Unlike the protocol of the allies, it is expected that the United States' agreement will provide for the apointment of this commission within a certain period.

When the United States' protocol is signed, Mr. Bowen will call in turn on the representatives of the other creditors, namely, the French ambassador, the Mexican ambassador, the Danish, Holland, Belgian and Spanish ministers, and the charge d'affaires of the legation of Norway and Sweden and proceed to draw up separate protocols with each, which shall conform in all essential details, to that of the United States.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER STIRS UP PARIS

Paris, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt's letter to Mrs. Van Vorst, deprecating the increasing tendency of Americans to shirk marriage duties, has been taken up by the Paris papers as the text for a fresh campaign against the depopulation of France.

Mr. Roosevelt's patriotic exhortation in favor of parentage has been translated into French and published in the leading papers of Paris and the provinces; and Brieux, the robust and combative dramatist, who, in his plays, Evasion, Robe Rouge and Les Remplacantes, made furious onslaughts upon the medical faculty and on the employment of wet nurses, has been stimulated by President Roosevelt's letter into hastening the completion of his Maternite, a great work which he hopes will prove his masterpiece, and which soon will be under rehearsal at the Theatre Antoine.

Brieux in Maternite, with his unshrinking analytical audacity, attacks the institutions of childless households and the tendency to incipient child murder, all the features of which, censorship permitting, will be put on the stage of Antoine's theatre in the most realistic aspect demanded by the naturalist school.

To Buy Idols.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 13.—H. E. Krohnskyn, of Seoul, Korea, has arrived here on his way to New York and Philadelphia, to contract for idols, to be used in the heathen temples of his country as well as for China. He is sent by a wholesale firm and has models with him. He said that a few years ago an American firm sent a few idols as a gift to one of the sacred orders and a demand for them has resulted.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

How Prominent Men Develop This Power and Use it to Influence Others—Women, Too, Adepts in This Mysterious Art.

A Reporter Makes Astounding Discoveries—Secret Methods Which Charm and Fascinate the Human Mind.

High Priests of the Occult Reveal Jealously Guarded Secrets of Years—A Wonderful New Book by Prominent New York Men.

A wonderful new book, entitled, "The Secret of Power," has just been issued, at an expense of over $5,000, by one of the leading colleges of the City of New York. That book is from the pen of the ablest specialists of modern times. The authors gave away the copyright on condition that 10,000 copies should be distributed to the public free of charge. The Columbia Scientific Academy is now complying with this contract, and until the edition of 10,000 copies is exhausted you can get a copy of this book absolutely free. The book is profusely illustrated with the most expensive half-tone engravings. It is full of wonderful secrets and startling surprises, and thoroughly explains the real source of the power of personal influence. It fully and completely reveals the fundamental principles of success and influence in every walk of life. The hidden mysteries of personal magnetism, will-power and scientific character reading are explained in an intensely interesting manner. Two secret methods of personal influence are described, which positively enable any intelligent person to exercise a marvellous influence and control over any one whom he may wish. These methods are entirely new and have never before been made public. A reporter has tried them personally and can vouch for their wonderful power.

The book also describes absolutely certain methods by which you can read the character, secrets and lives of every one you meet. No one can deceive you. You can tell what vocation is best for you to follow. You can know the secret power by which minds of human beings are charmed and fascinated. The newest, latest and best system of physical and mental culture and magnetic healing is fully explained and illustrated by beautiful half-tone engravings. No such book has ever before been published. No such wonderful information has ever before been placed in the hands of the public. On account of the mighty power and influence placed in one's hands by this book, the Legislature of the State of New York debated whether or not the State ought to permit its promiscuous circulation; but it was finally decided the good it would accomplish would greatly overbalance the ill, and its distribution was not interfered with.

Not long ago John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America, said, in talking to a Sunday school class, that he attributed his success in life largely to his ability to influence others. Lincoln, Lee, Napoleon and Alexander the Great all won fame and renown by their wonderful powers of personal influence. Jay Gould piled up millions by this same power. J. P. Morgan organized the billion dollar steel trust and enriched himself by millions simply by his marvellous ability to influence others. There are today thousands of men with the brains and education of Mr. Morgan who are practically paupers. They have the ability to organize a trust, but they have not sufficient power of personal influence. Personal influence, will power, stamina—call it what you will—has from the creation of man been the subtle force that has brought wealth, fame and renown to those who are fortunate enough to possess it. This strange, mysterious influence is inherent in every human being. By the late methods explained by the New York specialist in human culture any intelligent person can develop a wonderfully magnetic personality, and learn how to read the character, secrets and lives of others in a few days' study at his own home. You can use this marvelous power without the knowledge of your most intimate friends and associates. You can use it to obtain lucrative employment, to secure an advance in salary, to win the friendship and influence of others to obtain a greater share of happiness from life. You can be respected, honored and become a leader in your community.

If you are not fully satisfied with your present condition and circumstances; if you long for greater success or more money; if you are not able to influence others to the extent you desire, the reporter would advise you to write at once for a free copy of this great work, now being given away by the Columbia Scientific Academy.

Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury, of 472 A Green Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., the authoress of "New England Folk," recently sent for copies of the books; after carefully examining them and testing the methods of personal influence on her friends and associates she makes the following statement in a letter to a friend: "Nothing could induce me to part with the advantage that my little knowledge of your books has given me. Any student can acquire it and will be fascinated and delighted with the result."

Fred. Perkins, of South Haven, Mich., says: "I have been in great demand since I read the work of the Columbia Scientific Academy. People are amazed and mystified at the things I do. I believe I could make $25 per day reading character alone if I were to charge for my services. If any one would have told I would receive so much wonderful information I would have thought him crazy."

Mrs. M. Effie Watson, of Martinsville, Ind., says: "Could I have had access to such information in past years I could have avoided many misfortunes. This work of the Columbia Scientific Academy shall be my guiding star the remaining days of my life."

If you will send your name and address to the Columbia Scientific Academy, Dept. 205 R, 1931 Broadway, New York City, this book will be sent to you absolutely free, postage prepaid. On account of the great expense involved in preparing this book, the Columbia Scientific Academy requests that only people who are especially interested write for free copy—only those who really desire to achieve greater success and better their condition in life.

IRELAND'S BRIGHT FUTURE

Dublin, Feb. 12.—The Earl of Dudley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at the annual dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons here yesterday evening, made a very optimistic spech during which he declared that the prospects for the future of Ireland were very encouraging. Agitation had been largely abandoned and he hoped earnestly that those who were responsible for the government of IAreland would never again be compelled to enforce the exceptional treatment which they had been obliged to impose early in 1902. Never in his life had he signed anything more gladly than last week's proclamation. The country had shown a genuine desire for a just, final and amicable solution of the land question, and he believed the recent land conference would prove an epoch in Irish history, the mainspring thereof being toleration, moderation and co-operation, and with these principles there was nothing Ireland could not accomplish.

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GEORGE B. CORTELYOU

Will Be the First Secretary of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Authoritative announcement has been made that George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, will be appointed secretary of the new department of commerce and labor. This has been expected since the bill creating the department passed the Senate. Members of Congress, however, were unprepared for the additional announcement which was made that Benjamin F. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, will be appointed assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Cortelyou is admitted to be a man of ability and decision, who has performed important public services in a satisfactory manner during the last three years. Nevertheless, some congressmen have been desposed to regard his selection as secretary of a new department as an experiment and they were hopeful that a man of known ability and capacity would be appointed as his assistant. These congressmen are disappointed in the selection of Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes' first appearance in a public capacity, was at the last session of Congress, when he succeeded Major Pruden as the official messenger between the white house and the capitol. His function is to appear in the main aisle of the Senate or House and after a brief ceremony present messages and papers from the President. He is very tall, loosely built and somewhat diffident. Before he became assistant secretary to the President, which is equal to a minor clerkship, he was a clerk in the executive offices. His selection as assistant secretary of the new department is believed to have been made through the influence of Mr. Cortelyou, who has been associated with Barnes for a number of years.

The one noteworthy point about all the career of Secretary Cortelyou up to the present time has been that his successes have not been the result of political influence merely, but of the fitness more of the man for the place than the place for the man. They have been the result that might be expected from a combination of good judgment, faithful and painstaking attention to duty and a large natural executive ability.

Not one of the appointments that have been held by Secretary Cortelyou during his years of public service in Washington has been a sinecure; each one has been a position of trust and hard work; and yet Secretary Cortelyou has found time to study law, having graduated with the degree of L. L. B. from the Georgetown University Law School in 1895, and in the following year with the degree of L. L. M., from the Columbian University Law School. He is a member of the Alumni Association of both of these colleges and has for years been a member of the New York Press Club.

REDS SAW WHITE FATHER

Washington, Feb. 12.—A delegation of distinguished Indian chiefs, headed by Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces, and including Chiefs Ahlokat, Peyoptalikt and Andrew Whitman, of the Colville reservation in Washington; Jesse Kirk, of Oregon, and Andrew John, a Seneca, of New York, called upon the President today. The Indians, robed in gorgeous blankets, were introduced to the President by General Leonard Wood and Colonel H. L. Scott, both of whom have campaigned against Chief Joseph in the West. The President gave his callers a cordial reception and delighted them immensely by inviting them to attend the army and navy reception at the White House tonight as his guests. They accepted the invitation. The Indians are in Washington looking after certain legislation.

RUMOR ONLY PREMATURE

Washington, Feb. 12.—Although the recent reports of the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Lieutenant J. Greenway were immediately officially denied, it is being whispered in society circles that the announcement was inaccurate only that it was premature. The young Rough Rider is known to be a favorite with the President, while friends of Miss Roosevelt declare that her regard for Lieutenant Greenway is such that the announcement may be repeated at a future date without the usual denial.

HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

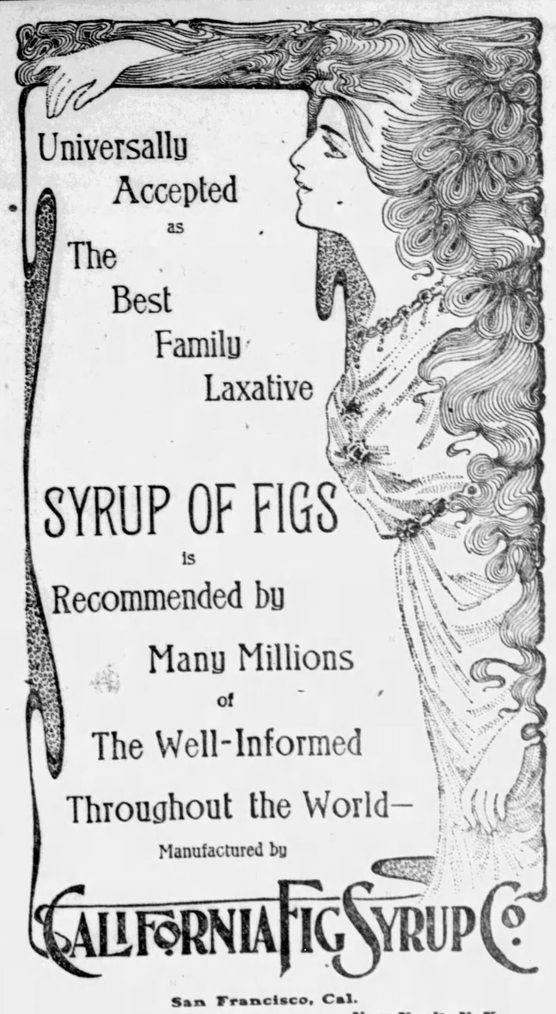
LIEUT. J. GREENWAY.

THE MEN AND WOMEN

Who Enjoy the Choicest Products of the World's Commerce.

Knowledge of What Is Best More Important Than Wealth Without It.

It must be apparent to every one that qualities of the highest order are necessary to enable the best of the products of modern commerce to attain permanently to universal acceptance. However loudly heralded, they may not hope for world-wide preeminence unless they meet with the general approval, not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting, enjoying and learning the real worth of the choicest products. Their commendation, consequently, becomes important to others, since to meet the requirements of the well informed of all countries the method of manufacture must be of the most perfect order and the combination the most excellent of its kind. The above is true not of food products only, but is especially applicable to medicinal agents and after nearly a quarter of a century of growth and general use the excellent remedy, Syrup of Figs, is everywhere accepted, throughout the world, as the best of family laxatives. Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants known to act most beneficially on the system and presented in the form of a pleasant and refreshing liquid, but also to the method of manufacture of the California Fig Syrup Co., which ensures that uniformity and purity essential in a remedy intended for family use. Ask any physician who is well informed and he will answer at once that it is an excellent laxative. If at all eminent in his profession and has made a special study of laxatives and their effects upon the system he will tell you that it is the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after-effects. Every well-informed druggist of reputable standing knows that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative and is glad to sell it, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, because it gives general satisfaction, but one should remember that, in order to get the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs it is necessary to buy the genuine, which is sold in original packages only; the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs and also the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.



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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

CORTELYOU IS APPOINTED

Named by President to Be First Secretary of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The President today, send the following nominations to the senate:

George B. Cortelyou, of New York, to be secretary of commerce and labor

To be chief of artillery, with rank of brigadier general—Col. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery.

To be captain of infantry—Thomas H. Carpenter.

Adverse to Crum.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate committee on commerce today agreed to report adversely the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. The vote in confirmation was 6 to 8. All the Democrats voted against confirmation and they were reinforced by the votes of Jones, of Nevada, and Perkins, of California.

Commissioner of Corporations.

Washington, Feb. 16.—James R. Garfield, of Ohio, will be appointed by the President to be commissioner of corporations in the new department of commerce. The appointment probably will go to the senate tomorrow. Mr. Garfield is now a member of the civil service commission.

Elkins Bill Passed.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Elkins bill has passed the House by a vote of 241 to 6. These voting in the negative were Messrs. Cochran and DeArmond, of (Mo.); Glass (Dem., Va.), Booker (Dem., Miss.), Kutz (Dem., N. C.), and Neville (Dem., Neb.).

FIRE IN A MINE.

Duluth, Feb. 12.—Two lives were lost and ten men had narrow escapes as a result of the fire in No. 3 shaft at the Spruce mine, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, at Eveleth, Minn., yesterday. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lantern which was left near the edge of the shaft on the second level, 150 feet below the surface. Ninety feet deeper twelve men were at work in a drift which was being put through from No. 3 to No. 1 shaft. There was no escape for them except by way of No. 3, in which the fire was raging. There was no ventilation for them and they were in total darkness, the lights from their candles being of little avail. They groped in the point where the drift joined No. 1 shaft. When they could no longer see fire above they began climbing the ladder. Ten of the men reached the second level. Two, John O'Brien and William Matthews, were overcome when within about forty feet from a point of safety and fell back to their death.

EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERY.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb 12.—A serious explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 11 colliery operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth, four miles from this city. Eight men were burned and injured, two of them seriously. A naked lamp carried by one of the men in the mine ignited a feeder of gas.

Another mine explosion occurred yesterday, but in this instance no one was injured. At the Dorrance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company a miner fired a blast which spread a flame, causing an explosion of a keg of powder that had been standing in a miner's box not far away. The flame from the powder also ignited a large gas feeder, starting a fire which soon communicated to the bratice or woodwork of the mine. There were some 500 miners, laborers and door boys inside. They were hurried to the surface and no one was injured.

Tamaqua, Pa., Feb. 12.—A heavy explosion of gas occurred in No. 10 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company yesterday. Frank Boyle, a miner, was probably fatally burned, and his helper, Joseph Carr, seriously injured. The gas was ignited by a lamp which Boyle carried. His clothes ignited and in order to escape being cremated he jumped down a forty-foot trench at the bottom of which there was about two feet of water.

LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

New York, Feb. 12.—An exposure of the methods of the conspirators in the recently discovered Italian life insurance frauds has been made by the confession of one of the men concerned. It appears that the frauds have been in operation for ten years, during which time the insurance companies have been defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In one instance a company paid out $20,000 on one fraudulent risk. The head of the conspiracy, Mr. Krotel says, was Bartolomeo Cirino, who was recently arrested and released under $6,000 bail. Cirino is said to have disappeared and his bond will be ordered forfeited.

The usual plan of operation was to make an application for insurance in the name of some person in a practically dying condition, a healthy substitute being presented for medical examination. In cases where the original "risk" lingered too long to satisfy the conspirators, a substitute body was used on which to collect the amount of the policy. These bodies are said to have been furnished by Joseph Tripan, an Italian undertaker, who is now awaiting trial in the Tombs. In some instances false death certificates were presented, said to have been signed by Cirino, or by two Italian doctors who are now under heavy bail.

So well organized was the scheme that there was a regularly appointed board of directors who used to meet every week to discuss the payment of premiums falling due, and pass upon the matter of the substitution of bodies in the case of "risks" that did not die until the payment of premiums became too heavy.

Wholesale Vaccination.

Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 13.—The great prevalence of smallpox in the coke region has prompted the officials of the H. C. Frick Coke company to issue an order calling for the free vaccination of all its employes and their families. As the Frick company has about 50,000 men on its pay roll, this order will affect about 300,000 persons. Ten thousand dollars has been expended in vaccine virus and contracts have been made with doctors in every district to prick the arms of the employes. Fifty physicians in all have been engaged, and they will begin their strenuous task Saturday next.

Austria Prepares for War.

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, at Vienna, says in spite of denials, he learns that Austria has mobilized two army corps and has concentrated an extra 40,000 men on the Balkan border. Military men, adds the correspondent, believe that an armed intervention is inevitable. Field Marshal Rheinlander will command the forces.

APPETITE COAXING

Not Necessary When Proper Food is Used

Coaxing up an appetite is hard work and unnecessary when a little thought is given to scientific feeding.

Fill the stomach with the wrong stuff and it is not long before the palate too is affected and even the sight of food is nauseating. Stomach and nervous ills of all kinds soon come and the body is left without nourishment.

Then take on Grape-Nuts for a few days, and see the difference. Eating is no longer a duty but a delight, for the food is made of the proper grains prepared in a natural, scientific manner and the flavor is delicious. The case of a school ma'am of Cedar Mills, Minn., is interesting. She writes: "I used to go without lunch many a day, not finding it tasty. In consequence I usually had a severe headache before the afternoon session was over and felt nervous and cross.

"I had almost concluded to give up teaching on this account, when a friend induced me to try Grape-Nuts. I will say frankly I did not care for it at first but tried it two or three times and then found myself beginning to enjoy the crisp, nutty flavor.

"The food has changed the order of my life. I carry it for lunch every day now. The color has come back to my cheeks and lips, and I have no more headaches or nervous spells.

"My body is full of energy and new life, and life seems worth the living, now that I have found the proper food." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these TWO PRESENTS, SOLID GOLD LADY Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.

LADIES Mr. Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

RUPTURE SURE CURE at home. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 27, Watertown, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE young lady, immensely wealthy, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; address Vera, 407 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 31 Monroe St., Chicago.

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; send dime and stamp for material and instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

PROSPEROUS Business Man, middle aged, independently wealthy, beautiful home, liberally disposed, seeks at once true, affectionate wife. Address J. C. Leland, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

READ THIS—A device to prevent chickens from dying. Mediterranean strains can be kept in ordinary pen. No clipping of wings, no injury to fowl, simple but effective. Send $1.00 to S. A. Manning, Garfield, Washington, for sample and directions.

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EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

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Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

It is very necessary for us to note storm signals in ourselves and one another, and govern our days accordingly.

Thursday.

Persistence in error brings us to the shoals on which our life craft will be wrecked.

Friday.

There is no trouble that can come to us but carries with it food for spiritual life.

Saturday.

There is never a moment in life when any of us can really justify discouragement.

Sunday.

We can best correct the imperfections in ourselves and others by constantly emphasizing ideals instead of punishing faults.

Monday.

Every man is the Supreme Being of his own life. No good or evil can come to him except as he makes it possible.

Tuesday.

All haste implies anxiety and fear. Hurry is only worry under another name.

CHARLES B. NEWCOMB.

A Most Significant Fact.

Gaining The "Work Habit"

BY EMILY S. BOUTON

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Perhaps there is no single word of strong meaning that is more often upon the lips, as well as in the thought, than "freedom." Not that its true signification is by any means entirely understood. Not but that it is often distorted into an expression of a selfish determination to follow desire's promptings without reference to others. Not but that the people who use it sometimes make it a pretext for license. All this is true, and yet in its better sense, that of freedom to live towards one's highest ideal, it is coming to be more and more frequently employed. This means that there is a general progress towards better things; that in spite of the outward appearance of wrong there is an inward protest against the conditions which produce the wrong.

While in this country—the "land of the free" as "we are fond of calling it—this movement is evident, it has not seemed that elsewhere in the older nations there was the same stirring toward breaking the shackles that bind the people to old traditions and customs. Yet we are told by those who know, that among Turkish women has grown an unrest and longing, becoming stronger every day, and more potent to bring a change. I find this quotation from a private letter written by an intelligent American woman in Constantinople, given in a recent number of the Woman's Journal. The writer's position brings her in contact with women of all ranks in that city and she says:

"My heart is full of yearning over these Turkish women, who have so great a longing to be free, and who have really attained so much, in spite of all the obstacles they have about them. The one word which is on their lips more than any other is 'serbesst'—free. It is a significant thing, even if they have a very inadequate idea of what is meant by freedom."

Significant indeed and a matter of rejoicing to us all, for it is another influence to bring an uplift to humanity. The degradation of a part of the human race is a degradation to the whole and a hindrance to progress. It is impossible, either as individuals or as nations to stand apart congratulating ourselves that we are not as they, unless we absolutely deny the unity of life. Ernest Crosbie expresses the truth in these lines:

"Humanity is no air to be strummed on
one note or upon one instrument.
It is a symphony where every note and
instrument has its part and would be
sadly missed."

True freedom, real freedom is universal good, therefore we may well be glad whenever and wherever there is a tendency to break bonds that hold human beings in spiritual, intellectual, or bodily slavery.

"I want to be free.
There is nothing free but God.
The yearning for freedom is the yearning
to be God.
The truth shall make us free.
The truth that God is in us makes us free
with God's freedom."

Strong words these but worth pondering, that we may realize what the longing to be free in its essence really means, even though so many mistakes are made in human effort for its attainment.

The recent report of Miss Estelle Reel, national superintendent of Indian schools, is an exceedingly interesting document. One of its stronger features is its urgency for practical industrial training. She believes that after the rudiments of a literary education have been acquired, the effort should be directed to equipping the child with the power to make for himself a useful place in the world. He should be given a knowledge of some branch of industry and skill in it sufficient to enable him to use it after he leaves school in earning an honest living.

Miss Reel lays special stress upon teaching these children what she calls the "work habit," and in this she shows her wisdom. The lack of such training is the cause of many failures to live a useful life among those we name our own people. Through the desire of the parents that their children shall have a good time, they are excused from all regular duties apart from their school work. No demands are made upon them by either father or mother, and they look forward to their emancipation from school as an emancipation from everything except pleasure. If earning a living is a necessity they have the hard lesson of acquiring the "work habit" under its lash, and without the opportunity of the rest and change that gives zest to all labor.

I know a family in which the boys, as well as the girls, are trained to help in all household duties. They are taught to make beds, to sweep, to dust, to wash dishes and to cook, taking turns in the family arrangement in these respective duties. Possibly sewing is included. I do not know in this case.

Not one whit does this indoor household service detract from their manliness, their courage, from any of those qualities that go to make up a strong, true manhood. Fatherless, they are learning to surround their mother with an atmosphere of helpfulness. They are gaining the "work habit," the habit of doing anything that will aid in carrying the burdens of life. Aside from the useful knowledge they are gaining, it is a wonderful school of patience, independence and faithfulness through which they are passing.

Miss Reel is right in the urgency of her plea that these Indian children shall be trained in the "work habit" in their school years. Many of these work hours are spent, according to the report, in teaching them some of the artistic industries in which their ancestors excelled and in which they take great interest.

With their early years passed under such influences, these "wards of the government," to whom the old free life of their ancestors in the forest is denied, will become useful citizens with some chance of a comfortable future, where otherwise everything works for them misery and degradation. The consequences of their association with our people so far, is not a pleasant story to read, though told many times and in various fashions.

The Cozy Corner

A former correspondent, who has been long absent from our Cozy Corner, comes today bringing good advice to all married people, and to others who may be contemplating marriage:

Beware of the first dispute. A man and his wife are equally concerned in avoiding such in the beginning of their mutual life. As a very little thing will blast an infant blossom; as the breath of the soft, south wind can shake the little rings of the vine, so can a trifle, a thoughtless word, sometimes make serious trouble for those to whom a life of mutual confidence is yet an almost untried experience. But when by age, and the combined influences of Nature, the vine hardens into a stem and sends forth clusters of fruit, then it can endure the storms of the north, and the loud winds of the tempest will in no wise affect it.

So the years of marriage, with their watchfulness, their jealousies; years busy and careful—all tend to place the affection on such a firm basis that all misunderstandings and mistakes are adjusted without difficulty.

It is sometimes impossible to keep one's temper perfectly so as to not even "look sour," but often in such a case we attach undue importance to such things, as Jeremy Taylor says:

"In family jars, look we but o'er the rim,
We find them filled with honey, even to
the brim."

"RITA ENGLEHART."

She Is Afraid of Snakes.

In answer to that "Discouraged Man" who wrote to the Cozy Corner, I would say that I think he has cause for congratulation in his friendly, little neighbors, for although human neighbors are very satisfactory, I should enjoy the squirrels, rabbits and every thing, unless it might be snakes! I am not afraid of a mouse, nor a bear, but like to keep at least a hundred miles between myself and serpents of any kind.

I cannot believe that girls prefer a bad man on account of his sins, but it is often the case that a man who is addicted to drinking and swearing can make himself very fascinating and while in his company we forget his faults, as we forget the plain features of one whom we love dearly.

But this "Man" need not be discouraged for it is not at all likely that he has been refused by all women—there are still some on earth who are not "carried away with (or by) the dissipated men, and who may have the good sense to prefer merit to appearance in the choice of a husband. Why not send your photograph to the Cozy Corner, so we can judge for ourselves of the situation? —"An Occasional Contributor."

A New Way.

A member of the Cozy Corner writes as follows:

A new way of rapid painting is coming into vogue and cannot fail to interest readers of the Household, especially farmers, who like to have their barns and out-buildings present an attractive appearance, particularly when it can be done at small cost. This is by spraying the paint upon the large surfaces. It is done by a spray pump constructed so that the desired mixture can be thrown in a fine mist to almost any height, making a smooth coat in a short time over the whole building to be painted. One of the best pumps of this kind is manufactured in Northern Ohio, and is equally efficient in spraying fruit trees in order to rid them of that pest, the San Jose scale. This spray pump is also very useful in painting factories and warehouses in towns and cities.

Another Answer.

I have been, for some time, an interested reader of the Cozy Corner and am getting tired of "standing just outside the door," so ask to be allowed to come in to where you seem so warm and cosy. When I read the letter by 'D. E. M.," in last week's Blade, I felt as if I must answer it and say a word in defense of my sex.

I am sure that no girl possessed of the first elements of common sense, would, from choice, take for her life companion a man whom she knew to be a drunkard, in preference to a sober, honest man. In proof of this let me here relate an incident which I know to be true.

It begins with the would-be wedding day; the guests had all arrived and the bride was awaiting the coming of the bridegroom. When he came she saw that he was terribly under the influence of liquor. Kindly, but firmly she told him that she could not—would not—marry him. If he did not respect her enough to give up drink as he had promised her to do she could not trust her future happiness in his keeping.

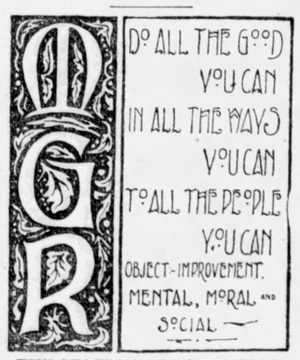
When he found that all of his pleadings and promises failed to move her resolution, he grew angry and with bitter words, left her, and from that day he passed out of her life forever. How much it cost her to thus stand for principle and for right, only God, and some other "brave women" know.

I once heard a company of girls telling what sort of men their future husbands must be and not one of them mentioned a drunkard, a tobacco eater, a profane or a dishonest man. When all save one had spoken they turned to her and asked: "What do you want your husband to be?" "I want him to be 'pure in heart.'" was the quick reply, and I believe every pure minded, true woman will say the same.—"T."

Certainly, Mrs. D., you can make peanut butter for sandwiches at home. Take fresh roasted peanuts, grind them in a coffee mill or put them through the finest knife of the meat chopper, if you have one. Mix this meal with a good mayonnaise and spread between the slices of bread.

"A New Cook" says when she tries to bake custards, they will be, in spite of all her efforts to the contrary—full of whey and what solid custard there is, is full of lumps. Perhaps she bakes them too long, or has her oven too hot; either of these causes will bring about the result she deplores.

M. G. S.—Stale bread crumbs are grated from a stale loaf—that is, a loaf of bread two or three days old. These are grated and used in puddings, escalloped dishes, etc. Dry crumbs are made from bits of left over pieces of bread that have been dried in a warm oven until brown, then rolled fine and sifted. These are used in crumbing croquettes, oysters, cutlets, meat and fish and for covering the top of dishes that have to be baked.



THE STATION AGENT'S STORY.

"Yes, I've had a few 'experiences,'" said the old station agent, shoving his easy chair back from the desk and facing the group of friends who were insisting upon a reminiscence of by-gone days, "but," he continued, "the incident that stands clearest in my memory took place years ago when I was a young fellow holding my first position as telegraph operator. I was in charge of a lonely station on the cross-roads out west. The only buildings there, besides the little telegraph office, were the pumping station and water-tank where all trains stopped for water. The man who had charge of the pump, 'bached' with me in the little room back of the office, we being the only residents of the place.

"About half a mile farther up the line was a doubling track. Doubling tracks are side-tracks situated at the top of hills, and are used by freight trains to set out the first cut of their trains when they have to double up the hill. The grade was a long one, extending nearly to Q—, the first station below us. Quite frequently trains doubling the hill from this place would leave the rear end of their train on the siding at Q—, bring the head end to the doubling track and wait there till No. 8, the fast express for the west, passed before going back for the balance of their train. It was my duty to report to the operator at Q—, when trains passed and when freights that were doubling ahead of No. 8 had reached the doubling track with the head end of their train.

"I was sitting at my desk one evening, idly listening to the click, click of the instruments as they conveyed the message that informed the train dispatcher of the movements of the trains. I was quite sleepy and was wishing that Jack, the pumper, would drop in and help to liven things up a little. No. 8 would be due in about 45 minutes, and I wondered if the freight train which I heard reported farther down the line would reach the doubling track ahead of it. Then I was lost in thinking of the old home, back East; if I were there I would now be going for the cows, or doing the evening chores. I used to think father too stern and exacting, but that was all forgotten now and I was longing for a sight of mother and the old familiar scenes.

"I was suddenly brought back to the present by the click of the instrument: 'G C, G C, G C.' That was my call and as I reached for the key to answer it I seemed to feel a presentiment of coming danger.

"'I I, G C,' I clicked. 'Extra 223 just left with head-end of train. Let me know when clear,' said the operator at Q—.

"In a short time the extra pulled by, and as the last car passed the office I opened my key and said; 'Ex 223 just by, G C.' In a few minutes I heard the operator at Q— report to the dispatcher—'No. 8 by on time.'

"Just then I looked up the track and was horrified to see two of the freight cars coming back down the main track; they had broken from the train at the doubling track and started on a wild run down grade toward Q—. Something must be done, and done quickly. If the runaway cars were allowed to continue their flight unchecked, they would meet No. 8 between my office and Q—. The thought was appalling and I seemed to see the engine, cars and passengers piled up in a heap and hear the cries of the injured and dying. I rushed, hatless and coatless, out of the office as the cars were passing swiftly by and making a wild leap caught the side-ladder on one of them, and by a mighty effort swung myself up to the top of the car and rushed to the brake. Horrors! The chain was broken and the brake would not work. I jumped to the other car only to find a similar state of affairs. What was I to do? Already I could see the smoke of No. 8 coming in the distance."

To be continued next week.

"Zack Stubbs," Ill.

"Brother Jonathan" sends us word that another of our nice girls has joined the great majority—of married women. "Pansy," who, by the way, is sister to Bro. Jonathan, was married at her home on Christmas morning. We all join in wishing her every happiness and that she may always enjoy her "Christmas gift;" we know there is no reason why the happy man who has won our "Pansy" should not be happy as long as he has an M. G. R. girl to keep house for him.

Bro. Jonathan also sends these words of appreciation for the M. G. R.:—I wish to express my enjoyment of the story of "Laddie," by "Illi Nois." I am in accord with the sentiments expressed therein and wish that every girl would take the lesson taught by Mrs. Gray's experience, to heart and say:

"Lips that touch liquor,
Shall never touch mine."

"Buckeye Schoolma'am," it is pleasant to know that you are my neighbor. I believe you said that at one time you had lived in Southwestern Indiana; have you any acquaintances in Daviess Co.?

"Missie," our circle has not been graced by your presence for some time. Do you remember how you used to give us boys your compliments for remaining away so long? If you do not come again soon, we may have an opportunity of returning some of these compliments.

"John, Jr.," seems also to have forgotten us.

"Mr. Smiley," if I could procure such a specimen of humanity as you picture, I would open a museum in Toledo and invite all of the M. G. R.'s to come and see it.

Is there room in the M. G. R. for another Schoolma'am—one from Missouri? I have decided that the best New Year's resolution I could make would be to "resolve" to ask for admission, and you see I have kept my resolution, and, if accepted, will promise to adopt and keep your rules and regulations.

I am teaching in the country, and think mine is the dearest little school in the state.

I enjoy your stories and letters very much, "Laddie" especially appealed to me, and if more girls would take the advice given so delightfully by "Illi Nois," there would be fewer unhappy homes in the future.

How many of you are planning to visit St. Louis in 1904? I hope to be there, and to meet Miss Prudence and some of the M. G. R.'s at that time.—"Missouri Schoolma'am."

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

When applied to cavity or surface of aching tooth relieves the pain instantly. No experiment, but a standard and widely known remedy. Be sure to get DENT'S; imitations are useless. All druggists, or by mail, 15c.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Do not be frightened when you read of the fearful consequences that may arise from eating a certain kind of food; you will almost always find that the "warning" is only a form of advertising something else.

Write the children's names with ink, on the inside of rubbers, caps and coats. Also on lunch baskets and boxes and traveling-bags. This simple precaution will save much confusion and danger of loss, besides being a means of identification of the person in case of accidents.

In hemming soft silk, if you place a strip of thin, smooth paper between the "feeder" of the machine and the silk, it will prevent it from puckering, or being dragged into the feed; the paper can easily be torn away when the work is finished.

A "harvest salad" is made by cutting tomatoes, celery, green peppers, beets and sour apples into dice and after mixing them cover with a mayonnaise, or a simple French dressing. Canned tomatoes may be used by draining all the juice from them, and when green peppers are not obtainable a very small quantity of red pepper can be used.

Try rubbing your stove, or gas range, with a cloth wet in kerosene and see how rapidly it will cause the grease and dirt to vanish. Be very sure there is no fire or heat in the stove, or more than the grease may vanish.

Cold, baked beans mashed, and highly seasoned with horseradish, or mustard, celery-salt and onion-juice (if liked) make a nice sandwich when spread between slices of brown bread. Try it, and so save the last spoonfuls of beans that are most always thrown away because there are not enough for a meal.

A housekeeper asks of what pate de foie gras is made. The "foie gras" is made from the diseased livers of geese that are fastened in boxes so that they can move nothing but their heads and then fed until the liver is in a state of fatty degeneration. The geese are then killed and these livers used for making the pates. The greater the livers are distended, and the more they are impregnated with bile, the more valuable they are.

For a sore mouth or a disturbed stomach use powdered charcoal.

A little powdered alum placed in a cistern that contains muddy water will soon purify it and clear the water.

The maid in the kitchen insists on having an "afternoon out" each week. This is right, and if the mistress would do the same thing when she is doing her own work she would be much better able to stand the fatigue. She need not spend the afternoon in visiting or shopping, but, if possible, should be out of doors. If the weather does not permit she should withdraw from the noise and care of the house and spend two or three hours absolutely doing nothing but resting.

"But," you say, "what would become of the house and the children while I was taken my rest?" What would become of them in case you work yourself to death. Could you not, O tired woman, hire, for a small sum, some woman or girl, who needs the money, to come in and take charge of affairs for two or three hours once a week so that you might safely take this "day off?" In such case you would be helping her and yourself as well. If you really decide to have a time for a rest you can manage it some way and you will find it is worth more than dollars to you.

A pleasant entertainment for an afternoon is called an "Autograph Party." In sending your invitations ask the guests to bring thimbles and have prepared squares of white or ecru linen on which each guest is to write her name with a pencil. These are then stitched by the ladies with wash silk and afterwards the squares are hemstitched and put together with narrow beading or insertion and used as a pillow cover.

In sewing on buttons place a large pin between the button and the cloth; when sewed on, remove the pin and twist the thread around the thread under the button, making a shank, over which the button hole will pass without so much strain on it.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work—Metta
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1804, and died in 1864. He was graduated at Bowdoin College. His father was a sea captain, and his mother was a woman who lived a very quiet, secluded life. His childhood days passed quietly, and after graduating he spent several years with his mother and sisters, and during this time he wrote many wild tales. After some years he went to Concord, and is best known as one of the Concord writers. One peculiarity of his writing is the small number of characters he uses. His first book was not successful, but in 1850 he produced a work which is still considered one of the greatest novels the world has seen. He was appointed consul at Liverpool, and filled the place for four years. He then travelled for three years, finally returning to spend the rest of his days in Concord.

METTA.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Three men are to carry a stick 30 ft. in length; two men at one end with a bar which weighs 9 lbs., and the third man at the other end taking hold of the stick with his hands. Where should the bar be placed under the stick so that each man shall bear an equal proportion of the weight, allowing the timber to weigh 9 lbs. to the foot?

A. P. WOOD.

3.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—Agreeable odor.
2.—Royal.
3.—A medley (obs.).
4.—One of the United States.
5.—A genus of succulent plants.

R. S. WALKER.

4.—AUTHOR HUNT.

The initials of the authors of the following, taken in order form the name of a celebrated nineteenth century scientist.

1.—Last Days of Pompeii.
2.—Night Thoughts.
3.—Essay on Compensation.
4.—Voices of the Night.
5.—Antony and Cleopatra.

DIXIE SOUTH.

5.—QUERY.

What is the oldest republic in existence at the present time?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"When a soul
Burns with a god-like purpose to achieve,
All obstacles between it and its goal
Must vanish as the dew before the sun."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 5.

1.—Felix Mendelssohn.
2.—Read from right to left: St. Paul, Elijah, Zelter, Berger.
3.—1824. (2 plus 4 equals 6 equals ¼ of 24; 1 plus 8 equals 9 equals ½ of 18; 8 plus 4 equals 12; ¼ of 24 equals 6, equals 1-3 of 18.)
4.—Songs Without Words.
5.—Staffa is a celebrated islet on the west of Scotland, whose most remarkable feature is the cave known as Fingal's cave, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges on each side, supporting a lofty arch. The entrance is 33 feet wide and 60 feet high, and the length of the cave is 212 feet. The floor of this marvellous chamber is the sea, which throws up flashing and many colored lights against the pendant columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite which forms the roof; and against the pillared sides of the cave.
6.—Ramler wrote, as an epitaph on Moses Mendelssohn, grandfather of the musician, these words:

"True to the religion of his forefathers,
wise as Socrates, teaching immortality,
and becoming immortal like Socrates."

Chat.

The Bannership honors stand as usual for January. W. P. E. having record for solutions, and Metta for new work.

Correct solutions were received from Hawkeye, J. E. Moorhead, R. S. Walker, W. P. E., Pauline, Herman, Culver.

A. F. Jones, send stamped, self-addressed envelope for the solution you require.

J. E. Moorhead, remember this is a "Column of Wonders."

Pauline, if you study diligently "at home" the Schoolmistress will call it even.

M. H. Williams, your enigma was good. Come again.

Herman Culver, that "marked price" was a "take in," the Schoolmistress suspects.

W. H. Newcombe, please send your address and the solution of your problem.

E. G. D. Holden, "thanks awfully."

Besides the answer given by the sender of the query concerning the "Battle of the Spurs," W. P. E. and R. S. Walker send another so good that it is herewith given: In 1302, in the battle of Courtrai between the nobles and burghers, the knights and gentlemen of Flanders were entirely defeated by the citizens of a Flemish manufacturing town; among the spoils after the battle were gathered up 4,000 golden spurs. Hence the name.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

What Ails You

the U. S. mail will bring you the best medical advice for only the cost of writing materials and stamps.

Many people owe their present good health to the fact that they consulted Dr. Pierce by letter, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice *which cost them nothing*. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing his well-known medicines. He tells you in the most common-sense way what ails you, what you ought to do, what line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the need for this proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly *what you do need*, and the best possible method of improving your health. If you are a young woman just entering upon the duties of life, you should have good medical advice of a confidential nature. If you're a mother of children, you may want advice about yourself and how best to put your system in order that your children may be healthy. To sufferers from chronic diseases which do not readily yield to treatment, or to people who are past the youthful stage of life and want confidential advice about their ailments or their physical condition, Dr. Pierce offers to carefully consider your case and give you the best medical advice within his power, free of cost to you.

Dr. Pierce treats many chronic cases at a distance, through the mail and all you have to do is to write him your symptoms.

"During my two years of married life I have not had good health," writes Mrs. Daisy Studdard, of 608 S. Esplanade Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans. "I was all run-down, and my husband got me to write to Dr. Pierce and explain my case to him and see if he could do me any good. So I wrote, and, thank the Lord, I got an early reply telling me what the trouble was. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now can say that I feel like a new woman, and can say also that we have a big baby four months old. It was just wonderful how I got along, and now I do all my work and do not feel tired out like I used to. I have taken eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription.' It makes one feel well and strong."

"I received both of your letters," writes Mrs. Eva Vedder, of Oneida, Lenawee Co., Mich., "and would say I do not know what my trouble was unless it was a misplacement of some organ in the abdomen. I was so weak I did not have strength enough to stand on my feet long at a time, neither could I sit up very long. There was a sore spot on the left side of my abdomen which pained me very much when I walked. I lost my appetite, had a severe pain in the pit of my stomach which was worse when lying down. I commenced with your medicines, taking 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' alternately, and when I had the two bottles half taken I was much improved. I took four bottles, and to-day I am just as well and strong as anybody could ask to be. My husband says, 'Dr. Pierce's medicines have been worth one hundred dollars to us.' We feel that we cannot say enough for the good I have received from your medicines. Thank you for your kind and quick replies to my letters."

"When I wrote to you, sometime ago, asking for advice, I was in very poor health," writes Mrs. Ethel Trepto, of Merrill (West Merrill), Wisconsin, Box 54, "suffering continually with severe pains and terrible headaches, and was confined to my bed the greater part of the time. I thought I was in a delicate condition, and thinking something must be wrong, I consulted three different doctors, all of whom are commonly called good doctors. None could tell what my case was. One said that in no way could I be helped except by having an operation. Every woman dreads the thought of an operation, and so did I, and besides I was not in circumstances to afford an operation, so after reading one of Dr. Pierce's pamphlets, I decided to write to him. I did so, and was told that my case resulted from catching cold and not properly caring for my health at the time of monthly period, also that my kidneys were in bad condition. My back was fairly sore from continual aching, and sometimes when I would lie down someone had to rub my back for nearly an hour before I could get any rest. I had a bad cough all the time, and my friends thought I had consumption, or was surely running into it, and very rapidly too. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, I am able to say truly that I am cured; but I shall continue to take your remedies a while yet, so as to make sure that there will be no further trouble of the kind. I thank God and Dr. Pierce so much for being in as good health as I am to-day."

DR. PIERCE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, containing more than a thousand large pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send $1 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

It was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker,
Before the battle say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to shake it——"
"On! on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks the temple,
Content to gaze and sigh!
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it
Who says with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?
There is no royal road,
Alike the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode.
Who feels the thirst for knowledge,
In Helicon may slake it,
If he has the Roman will
To "find a way or make it!"

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting
The boon cannot be bought.
To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it
Who say" with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

—John G. Saxe.

AN UNHISTORIC DARK DAY

They were sitting before the fire reading.

"Candles were lighted in the houses," read Jimmy. "The fowls retired to roost. The cocks were crowing all around as at the break of day. Objects could not be distinguished but a very little distance; and everything bore the appearance and gloom of night."

"Well, so they do every night," said Jennie. "That's not wonderful."

"Oh, but this was in the daytime," said Jimmy. "The darkness began about ten o'clock in the morning and lasted all day long. The histories all tell of it, and call it the dark day. It was May 19, 1780."

Jennie's only answer was a great yawn, for she did not care for history as Jimmy did. The two were keeping house alone. Father and mother had gone to stay all night. Jimmy and Jennie had celebrated by sitting up very late.

"How jolly it will be not to have anybody call us in the morning," said Jimmy. "Let's sleep as late as we want to for once."

"Oh, no, let's get up early. There's lots to do, and we don't want father and mother to think we neglect things," said conscientious Jennie.

Fifteen minutes later they were both sound asleep, and only the old clock was left to make a noise in the farm kitchen. But the clock was not so faithful as usual. Something was wrong with it. In the middle of the night it stopped, and no ticking was heard for five hours. Then, without any apparent reason, it began again, as watches sometimes do.

The house was very still in the morning, and the two children slept heavily. Jennie woke up just in time to hear the clock strike.

"Jimmy, Jimmy, wake up!" she cried. "It's seven o'clock."

They had always been early risers at the farm, and seven o'clock seemed very late to them.

Jimmy jumped up like a shot. He hurried to do the chores, and Jennie hurried to get the breakfast. It was a dull, cloudy day, and not a glimpse could they get of the sun. Jimmy went to his weeding, like the faithful farmer boy he was, and Jennie was busy about the house till the clock struck twelve. Then she called Jimmy in to dinner. They were very merry at dinner, and ate a long time.

"How dark it is!" said Jennie, when the meal was fairly over. "It must be going to rain."

They hastened out to scan the sky; but no rain cloud was to be seen, only the gray mist that had covered the sun all day.

"Why! Why-ee!" cried Jennie, in astonishment. "The chickens are going to roost. Jimmy, it's another Dark Day!"

Jimmy ran into the house and brought out the book. He had to hold it close to his eyes to see in the dim light.

"Yes!" he cried excitedly. "It's just the way it was then. We're having another Dark Day. Hooray! Go and look at the clock."

"A quarter past one," reported Jennie. "Jimmie, we'll have to light a lamp. Oh, I wish—I wish that it was night so that mother would come."

"Nonsense!" said Jimmie, although his own hands trembled queerly. "It's only living history over again. Don't be a coward, Jennie. Just think how grand it is to be alive on such a wonderful day!"

"Don't go out to weed again!" begged Jennie. "Stay in the house with me."

So Jimmy stayed; and, although he wouldn't have like to own it, he was glad to stay. He even wiped the dishes "for company," he said. At 2 o'clock a rattle of wheels was heard, and a buggy drove into the yard.

"It's mother!" cried Jennie, joyfully, and ran out, dish-cloth in hand. Mother got out with her arms full of packages and a beaming smile. But she looked at father queerly when she saw what the children were doing.

"Why, Jennie," she said, "haven't you got your supper dishes done yet?"

"Supper," cried Jimmy and Jennie. "Why, ma, you mean dinner. Did you come early because you thought we'd be afraid? We might have been if we hadn't read about the other Dark Day in the history last night."

"Early! Dark Day!" Mother looked up in astonishment. "What are you children talking of? What time do you think it is?"

"Two o'clock in the afternoon," chorused Jimmy and Jennie, pointing to the clock.

Then mother laughed. Oh, how she laughed! The table fairly shook as all the dishes rattled.

"It's almost 8 o'clock at night! The old clock must have stopped. Oh, father, father, did you ever hear of anything so funny?"

But Jimmy and Jennie did not think it so very funny! It was not until years after that they saw much amusement in their Dark Day.—Youth's Companion.

WHY JENNIE, HAVE'NT YOU GOT THE SUPPER DISHES DONE YET?

Rochelle, Ga., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are loooking 20 per cent. better.
S. P. Brockington.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a necessity for the best success in stock breeding and poultry raising. A progressive stock or poultry raiser does not allow his stock to get sick. He understands that it is much easier to keep stock well than it is to cure it after contagion has once taken hold. Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not digestive irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Druggists generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

McKee, I. T., Jan. 20, 1902.
I got a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and I must say I am well pleased with it. I have saved two of my cows with it and I can't tell the number of hogs, chickens and turkeys I have saved with this medicine, as I keep no account of them. I must say that I think it is the only medicine for stock and poultry.
Mrs. Sophie King.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT CELEBRATES HER BIRTHDAY

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt today celebrated her nineteenth birthday. During the day messages of congratulation were received from many parts of the country. Besides the remembrances from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and other members of the family, friends sent a multitude of floral tributes. Bouquets and floral offerings from the younger members of the diplomatic corps were prominent in the array of flowers.

Miss Roosevelt is busy completing arrangements for her trip to New Orleans, next week, to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

ATTACK BY LADRONES.

Manila, Feb. 12.—A hundred Ladrones attacked the town of Nanjan, Island of Mindaro, yesterday. Constabulary reported them, after a scattering fight which lasted several hours, during which one Ladrone was killed and one was wounded. Twenty women and children living in the town were wounded.

Inspector Crockett, with a large force of mounted constabulary, has swept through Northern Rizal and Southern Bulacan provinces, where Ladrones have been operating, but he failed to find a trace of them

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vicorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

MUTINEERS SENTENCED.

Manila, Feb. 12.—Thirty-one members of the crew of the Inter-Insular steamer Dos Hermanos, who mutinied in August last at Port Virac, Island of Catanduamas, and murdered the chief engineer, steward and carpenter of the vessel and wounded the captain, the mate, the second engineer and one of the passengers, all Spaniards, were convicted of mutiny today. Three of the men were sentenced to be hanged and twenty-eight were condemned to imprisonment for life.

The mutiny on board the Dos Hermanos was plotted under the leadership of a native boatswain of that vessel. The mutineers purposed to steal $150,000 which they supposed to be on board.

The officers of the steamer were dining when they were attacked. The steward and the carpenter of the ship were murdered while defending the officers. During the combat the steamer ran aground and a force of constabulary which went to the rescue of the officers killed three of the mutineers and captured thirty-one of them.

Russell Sage Predicts.

New York, Feb. 11.—Russell Sage predicts that the unexampled prosperity that the country is enjoying will continue unabated throughout 1903. The past predictions of the veteran of Wall street have frequently been in the nature of storm warnings, but it is evident now that he sees no danger ahead.

"I think the general business conditions the country over are sound," Mr. Sage said, "and that we shall have another year of prosperity fully equal to the last. Railroad earnings continue large, with the traffic heavy. The country is in position to do a greater business than ever before and I see no reason why it should not be done. The financial and stock market outlook is good. Just now things are pretty quiet in the stock market, so that there is little to say of it. There is no discouraging sign anywhere and nothing of a nature to give concern, so far as I can see. I think the outlook is very bright for better prices and I expect to see a bull market."

Civil War Predicted.

New York, Feb. 12.—While presiding over services in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of St. Paul's Methodist church in Newark, New Jersey, Governor Franklin Murphy predicted in his address that unless in the near future greater harmony be restored between labor and capital, the country will be plunged into a civil war more disastrous than any previously recorded in history.

Hobson a Novelist.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, the "hero of the Merrimac," will write a novel and devote all his time to lecturing and literary work.

Captain Hobson, whose resignation from the navy was accepted last week, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Des Moines, Ia., where he is booked to lecture tonight. The captain said that he would not discuss war, love nor politics. He said that in the future his mission would be to educate the American people that this was the greatest nation in the world; that we controlled one-third of the world and therefore ought to have the largest navy in the world and as much to say in international affairs as all of Europe together.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Ancient and Gorgeous Ceremony Carried Out.

London, Feb. 17.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and surrounded by the court and all the officers of state, opened parliament this afternoon.

Early in the morning the vaults of the houses were searched as usual, for imaginary conspirators, by the yeomen of the guard, carrying ancient lanterns and useless halberds. The movements of the troops taking up positions along the route of the procession followed, so the crowds which had been attracted by the fine weather and desire to witness the royal pageant, did not lack entertainment during the long wait. The royal procession, consisting of six state carriages escorted by lifeguards, left Buckingham Palace at 1:30 p. m. Their majesties were seated in the last carriage, which was drawn by the eight Hanoverian horses which have figured in all the recent royal ceremonies. The king and queen reached the Victoria Tower through the Mall, the Horse Guards, and Whitehall. All the great officers of state, in varied uniforms, were assembled at the royal entrance of the house of peers to receive the king. The procession, which was identical with that of previous similar ceremony, formed, and headed by the pursuivants and heralds, marched to the robing room, their majesties being immediately preceded by the sword of state, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry. After the robing the procession reformed and, with a blast of trumpets, advanced to the peers chamber, the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, preceding their majesties with the imperial crown, which he carried on a cushion. The king then seated himself on the throne with the lords bearing the cap of maintenance and the sword of state standing on his right and left. The queen sat on the left of the king and the Prince of Wales on his right.

The members of the house of commons were then summoned and on their arrival the lord high chancellor, Earl Halsbury kneeling, handed the king the speech, which his majesty read from the steps of the throne, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—My relations with all the foreign powers continue friendly.

"The blockade of the Venezuelan ports has led to negotiations for the adjustment of all the matters in dispute. I rejoice that a settlement has now been arrived at which has justified the blockading powers in bringing all hostile operations to an immediate close.

"Negotiations have taken place for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen in regard to the boundary of my possessions in North America and that of the territory of Alaska. A treaty providing for the reference of these questions to an arbitration tribunal has been signed and ratified."

The speech next referred to the Balkan question, saying:

"The condition of the European provinces of Turkey gives cause for serious anxiety. I have used my best efforts to impress on the sultan and his ministers the urgent need of practical, well-considered measures of reform."

After noting that Austria and Russia have been considering the reforms which the signatories of the treaty of Berlin should recommend to the sultan, the speech adds:

"I trust that the proposals will prove sufficient for the purpose and that I shall find it possible to give them my hearty support."

The king next mentioned the Aden Hinterland dispute and the Somaliland expedition, and then turned to South Africa, on which subject he said:

"The progress of events in South Africa has been satisfactory. The visit of the colonial secretary has already been productive of the happiest results and the opportunity it has provided for personal conferences with Lord Milner and the ministers of the self-governing colonies and representatives of all interests and opinions has greatly conduced to a smother adjustment of many difficult questions and to the removal of many occasions of misunderstanding."

After referring to the Kano (Nigeria) expedition and the Indian Durbar, the king said:

"I am glad to be able to state that the latter imposing ceremony coincided with the disappearance of the drought and agricultural distress in Western India and that the prospect for both agriculture and commerce throughout my Indian empire are more encouraging and satisfactory than for some time past."

In regard to the Irish measure, the king said:

"It will, I trust, complete the series of measures which have already done much to substitute single ownership for the costly and unsatisfactory conditions still attaching to the tenure of agricultural lands over a large portion or Ireland."

He laid special emphasis on the words "signed and ratified" in the paragraph of his speech, referring to the Alaskan boundary, showing evident satisfaction at the fact that he was able to make such an announcement.

The speech concluded with an intimation that the budget estimates of the expenditure would inevitably be large and with promising the introduction of bills dealing with the Irish land question, London education, sugar bounties and the London docks.

The king and queen returned to Buckingham palace at 3 o'clock. The crowds everywhere greeted them with enthusiasm.

Coal Strike Conference.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor and recorder of the anthracite coal strike commission, called at the White House today. Commissioner Wright said that the commission would begin the consideration of the testimony Thursday afternoon in the offices of the interstate commerce commission. It is possible that the report of the commission may be prepared in time for presentation to congress before final adjournment on March 4.

Trouble in Holland

Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—It is whispered that even if Queen Wilhelmina should have a son, that child, being the offspring of the hated Prince Henry, shall not be allowed to reign. Republican clubs are being organized throughout the country, and there is every reason to believe that upon Wilhelmina's death the people will demand the republican form of government. If Henry should object he might be harshly dealt with. The Dutch Republicans hope to have the support of the United States and France at all events, while Great Britain is expected to remain strictly neutral.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperarte.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sizes package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

GEN. MILES AT HOME.

New York, Feb. 16.—Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, his wife and party arrived here on the steamship Lucania. The general, who has been abroad five months, has, in that time, been around the world.

One feature of the trip across the Atlantic for the general was the sending of

GENERAL MILES.

a Marconigram to King Edward VII, February 9, when the Lucania was 80 miles from the Marconi station at Crookhaven, Gen. Miles sent the following message:

"Mid-ocean greeting with best wishes for happiness and health of his majesty and the royal family," to which the following reply was received by cable on the arrival of the Lucania in port yesterday:

"I have submitted your message to the king. I am commanded by his majesty to thank you for your good wishes and to say for him that it afforded him much gratification to receive you at Windsor. (Signed) "KNOLLYS."

With the general were Col. and Mrs. M. P. Maus, Henry Clark House, New York; F. B. Wilberg, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Miles and Sherman Hoyt. Col. Whitney was with the party when they left this country, but returned some weeks ago.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Big Loss of Money.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—A package of letters containing a large amount of commercial paper was lost by the postal authorities from a pouch on the Pennsylvania train leaving Louisville at midnight on January 31, and running to Chicago via Indianapolis. A thorough investigation by the postal authorities has failed to produce the missing package. It is impossible to estimate accurately how much money was lost, but it is said to be nearly $50,000.

Big Steamer Cedric.

London, Feb. 11.—The White Star line steamer Cedric, the largest merchant vessel in the world, left Liverpool today on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic. She carries a notable passenger list, including Mr. Arnold-Forster, parliamentary secretary to the British admiralty. The Cedric is considered the greatest triumph of the famous shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, of Belfast. She is 700 feet in extreme length, 75 feet in breadth, 49 1-3 deep, with a gross tonnage of 21,000 tons and a displacement of 38,500 tons. The vessel has four masts, two funnels, the height of the latter being 131 feet above the keel, and their diameter 14 feet 3 inches by 11 feet. The Cedric has accommodations for 350 first saloon, 250 second saloon and about 2,000 third-class passengers, in addition to a crew of 35 men, 92 of whom are in the engine room.

Trying the Grampus.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The special crew which is to take the Holland submarine torpedo boat Grampus on her trial trip, has arrived from the East. Captain Cable, who conducted the tests made with submarine boats on the Atlantic side, is in charge of the party and will have command of the Grampus. Before being tested under water the Grampus will have a surface trial with the new crew in charge. A preliminary submarine trial will be held next week.

Crown Prince Divorced.

Dresden, Feb. 11.—The Crown Prince of Saxony was today granted a divorce from the former Crown Princess Louise, after several doctors had furnished expert testimony in the case.

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

President Roosevelt's Letter on the Subject Made Public.

New York, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt is an emphatic believer in the Biblical precept, "Increase and multiply." Himself the father of six children, he looks with alarm upon the tendency among American men and women to shirk the duties of marriage, and especially of parenthood. He has issued an earnest protest against this tendency. It takes the form of a letter to Mrs. John Van Vorst, joint author with Miss Marie Van Vorst, of "The Woman Who Toils."

It is used as a preface to the book, which will be published early next week. The story has been told as a magazine serial.

The paragraph which especially attracted the president's attention was one in which Mrs. Van Vorst deplored the voluntary sterility of the American-born women of this county. She declares that the fecundity among them is less than in any other nation of the world, unless it be France, whose anxiety regarding its population we would share in full measure were it not for the foreign immigration to the United States. Immediately upon reading it President Roosevelt wrote the following letter:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 18.—My Dear Mrs. Van Vorst:—I must write you a line to say how much I have appreciated your article, 'The Woman Who Toils.' But to me there is a most melancholy side to it, when you touch upon what is fundamentally infinitely more important than any other question in this country. That is the question of race suicide, complete or partial.

"An easy, good-natured kindliness and a desire to be 'independent'—that is, to live one's life purely according to one's own desires—are in no sense substitutes for the fundamental virtues, for the practice of the strong racial qualities without which there can be no strong races—the qualities of courage and resolution in both man and woman, of scorn of what is mean, base and selfish, of eager desire to work and fight or suffer, as the case may be, provided the end to be attained is great enough and the contemptuous putting aside of mere ease, mere vapid pleasure, mere avoidance of toil and worry.

"I do not know whether I most pity or most despise the foolish and selfish man or woman who does not understand that the only things really worth having in life are those the acquirement of which normally means cost and effort. If a man or woman, through no fault of his or hers, goes throughout life denied those highest of all joys which spring only from home life, from the having and bringing up of many healthy children, I feel for them deep and respectful sympathy—the sympathy one extends to the gallant fellow killed at the beginning of a campaign, or the man who toils hard and is brought to ruin by the fault of others.

"But the man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage and has a heart so cold as to know no passion and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children, is in effect a criminal against the race and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence by all healthy people.

"Of course, no one quality makes a good citizen, and no one quality will save a nation. But there are certain great qualities for the lack of which no amount of intellectual brilliancy, or of material prosperity, or of easiness of life, can atone, and which show decadence and corruption in the nation, just as much if they are produced by selfishness and coldness and ease-loving laziness among comparatively poor people, as if they are produced by vicious or frivolous luxury in the rich.

"If the men of the nation are not anxious to work in many different ways with all their might and strength, and ready and able to fight at need and anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother, why that nation has cause to be alarmed about its future.

"There is no physical trouble among Americans. The trouble with the situation you set forth is one of character, and therefore we can conquer it if we only will. Very sincerely yours.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Coaling Stations in Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 10.—Although a fairly definite understanding has been reached with the United States representatives in regard to coaling stations on this island, President Palma is inclined to further feel the public pulse before committing his government to the agreement. Accordingly he held a conference with the leading senators and members of the house of representatives at the palace today, and the matter was discussed with the result that no opposition to the agreement developed except on minor points. It is expected that the naval coaling station agreement is now dependent to any degree on the confirmation of the reciprocity treaty, since the coaling station arrangement is expressly provided for by the Platt amendment.

Fire in Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 11.—The Atlas block, a large five-story building, was totally destroyed, and the Central block adjoining, in which is located the Salt Lake Hardware Company, was damaged by fire early today. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

In the Atlas block were located the Bank of Commerce and the bank of F. E. McGurin & Co. In addition to these, the building had about one hundred tenants, mostly professional men.

RHEUMATISM Cured Without Medicine

Trial Pair of Magic Foot Drafts FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody. TRY THEM.

Don't take drugs—most medicine isn't fit for the stomach—but try a modern adaption of a very old principle, and cure yourself.

Almost every one has soaked his feet in hot water to cure a cold in the head. Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, in the same way, stimulating the excretory functions of the skin and enabling it to throw off the acid impurities from the system through these large pores.

Magic Foot Drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the body. Here is the reason.

Every drop of blood in the body passes every so often through the feet, where the circulatory and nervous systems are exceedingly susceptible.

The Drafts have great power to absorb acid poisons from the blood. Each time a contaminated drop of blood passes through the foot the Drafts absorb a portion of the acid poison, gradually but surely purifying the blood—the only way to permanently cure rheumatism.

If you have rheumatism write us today and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts on free trial. If they relieve you send us One Dollar. If they don't keep your money—the risk is ours. We know that they cure to stay cured. Write today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W. B. 19, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only your name.

We will mail you THE SATURDAY EVENING POST Every Week from the time your subscription is received TO JULY 1, 1903 For Only 50c

STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE By OWEN WISTER

Skookum Smith and Frisco Baldy is the title of the next story in the series that Mr. Wister is now writing for this magazine. Skookum and Frisco are friends of The Virginian, and are the heroes of some surprising adventures.

By WILL PAYNE

Tales of Blue Ridge: Six independent stories, which follow the rising fortunes of a printer's devil, and show how success and fame were won in the early days of the West.

By EMERSON HOUGH

The Law at Heart's Desire: Tells how Justice first got a foothold in a little mining town and how her champion, Dan Anderson, secured the acquittal of his friend Curly, at whose door was laid the sudden death of a pig.

By GEORGE ADE

Tales of a Country Town: Only a humorist like George Ade could find a village boasting six characters with histories as plausible, and yet as absurdly funny, as those told in this series.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

Another popular contributor to the magazine is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. His next tale, entitled A Point of Honor, is a clever, humorous story, which centres around a French duel over an absurd misunderstanding.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Is a Superbly Illustrated Weekly Magazine. Half a million copies sold every week. Everybody is reading it. The regular subscription price is $2.00 a year. In clubs of 4 or more, $1.25 each. All newsdealers have it at 5 cents the copy.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa.

MORE TROOPS

Called Out by Turkey for Service in Macedonia.

Constantinople, Feb. 12.—Fourteen battalions of Redifs (emergency militia) of the Third army corps, whose headquarters are at Salonica, have been ordered to join the colors. According to official statements these troops are intended to replace the reserve battalions called out to quell the Macedonian outbreak last autumn.

The latter are still under arms, and it is generally believed that they will be kept with the colors.

London, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Rome says:

"Italy was fully consulted in the course of the Lamsdorff-Goluchowski conferences on Macedonia and promised to support the proposed action. The scheme for reforms includes a demand for the assembling of an international congress to adjust the details. This will be supported by a demonstration of European war ships off Salonica, where they will remain while the congress is in session. Orders have been given to the Austrian Lloyds Steamship company at Trieste to be prepared at short notice to furnish sufficient transports to convey a large army to Dalmatia. Leave of absence has been cancelled, the reserves have been warned and the railroads have been notified to be ready to deal with large bodies of men and supplies."

London, Feb. 12.—According to a dispatch from Philippopolis, published in the Standard this morning, the Sultan of Turkey is absolutely resolved to fight rather than accept reforms calculated to diminish his authority in Macedonia. The Macedonians, however, says the correspondent, will not wait and Turkey will almost inevitably be drawn into war with Bulgaria.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—Dispatches from Sofia report that martial law will be proclaimed in several districts with a view to increasing the agitation among the Macedonians. There are rumors of conflicts between the Turks and the revolutionists, the Turks losing many men. The revolutionists are reported to be gaining a great many recruits.

Rome, Feb. 12.—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of the sons of the great patriot, who raised a force of Italian volunteers for Greece during the Greco-Turkish war, is organizing a volunteer expedition to assist the Macedonians in the rising against Turkish rule which is believed to be impending.

Russian War Preparations.

London, Feb. 11.—It is announced in a dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that all the officers of the Russian army reserves have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments in 24 hours in the event of mobilization orders being issued. The measure, it is added, appears to be connected with fears of trouble in the Balkans.

Bulgarian Troops.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 11.—The government is contemplating calling out two army divisions, Sofia and Philippopolis furnishing one each. The concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier is given as the reason for this partial mobilization.

The Humbert Case.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Humbert family made their first appearance in the criminal courts today, when the case of M. Cattani, the banker, was taken up in the ninth correctional chamber. There was great public interest manifested in the proceedings, and the court room was packed with people. All the previous examinations of the Humberts had been held in secret, and this was the first opportunity the Parisians had to see and hear the prisoners. The Humberts were brought in like any ordinary prisoners, and took seats in the prisoners' box. Madame Therese Humbert displayed her usual bravado and coolness, her sister, Marie Daurignac, was apparently much unnerved, and the latter's brothers, Romain and Emil Daurignac, maintained an attitude of calm defiance. The case does not involve the main question concerning the Crawford millions, but M. Cattani's charge that they libelled him in referring to him as a usurer, which indirectly affects the whole affair.

The early stages of the trial today did not produce any sensations. Madame Humbert gave a long, rambling statement of her dealings with M. Cattani, and alleged that his demands for excessive interest and her borrowings from him amounted to about $600,000. When M. Cattani was heard, and repudiated the charge of usury, Madame Humbert sprang from her seat, and asked for the privilege of interrogating the banker, but the presiding magistrate repressed her.

The testimony furnished by Mlle Daurignac today showed evidence of an intention to leave to Madame Humbert the direction of the plans for the prisoners' defense.

Gunboat Restaurador.

Willemstad, Feb. 11.—Senor Myerston, the Venezuelan consul, has presented to the Dutch government officials a demand for the immediate seizure of the gunboat Restaurador, now flying the German flag, and the return of the vessel to Venezuela. The consul contends that as the captured ship belonged to the Venezuelan navy, she could not enter Dutch waters under international law. He has also protested against Germany using Curacao as a base of supplies and as a coaling station.

South Australian Wheat.

Adelaide, South Australia, Feb. 11.—It is unofficially estimated that the wheat harvest of South Australia will amount to an average of six bushels per acre and that the exportable surplus will total 130,530 tons.

An American Award.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The Salvador Commercial company, composed of a number of capitalists of Oakland, Cal., has a claim for $600,000 against the government of Salvador and the money will fall due next month about the time the Pacific squadron, under Admiral Glass, arrives in the vicinity of the Central American republic. The company was organized in 1896, the Americans retaining control, although considerable stock was sold to Salvadoreans. A thriving business was being transacted when the Americans were frozen out, and the property confiscated by the government. The matter was directed to the attention of Secretary of State Hay who appointed a commission to investigate. After long deliberation the commission awarded the Americans the sum of $600,000.

Coaling Stations Agreement.

Havana, Feb. 16.—President Palma today signed the naval coaling station agreement. The two copies of the agreement which were signed included Spanish and English translations, written in parallel columns. Both copies will be taken to Washington by Mr. Squiers, who will sail tomorrow. The text of the agreement will not be published here until President Roosevelt signs it.

DEMAND WAIVED.

Germany Will Not Insist on a Cash Payment.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In response to the urgent suggestion of Secretary Root, the German government today agreed to waive its demand for a cash payment of $340,000 and has accepted the proposition of its minister that it receive the money from Venezuela in five monthly installments, the first installment to be paid two weeks after the signing of the protocol. This fact was communicated to Mr. Bowen this morning and the German minister hopes to have his protocol ready for signature within the next 24 hours.

Italy is somewhat annoyed at Germany's demand for increased cash and the Italian ambassador cannot present his protocol for signature until the receipt of further instructions from his government.

Yesterday it was announced that Germany had ignored her agreement, made with Mr. Bowen by Count Von A. Quadt Wykradt Asuy, her charge d'affaires, and had insisted on a cash payment of $340,000 or a lien on the customs receipts of one of the Venezuelan ports until this amount is paid. This information was communicated to Mr. Bowen last night by Baron Spec Von Sternburg, the German minister.

Mr. Bowen informed the German minister that he refused to yield the receipts of any port prior to The Hague's decision, saying that would be preferential treatment. As to the cash payment of $340,000 demanded, Mr. Bowen left that matter to the German minister to decide, saying to him that if the country can afford to make a public [illegible] that it does not stand by agreements signed by its duly accredited [illegible] Mr. Bowen) was willing [illegible] on the day the protocol [illegible] amount asked in the [illegible] Great Britain and [illegible] responsibility for the [illegible] expressed [illegible] the permanent treaty

Palma Will Sign.

Havana, Feb. 14.—President Palma is ready to sign the naval coaling stations' agreement on receipt of President Roosevelt's approval of certain minor changes, which were cabled to Washington today. A reply is received in time Minister Squiers will [illegible] New York this afternoon on the Morro Castle, carrying with him the signed agreement for President Roosevelt's signature. The object of Mr. Squier's visit to Washington is to confer with the authorities with reference to the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, which will cover the sovereignty over the Isle of Pines and other outstanding questions, and in which will also be incorporated all the features of the Platt amendment in accordance with the desire of the Cuban government, which prefers that the [illegible] the permanent treaty

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This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address

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1,374 Square Miles or 879,702 1-5 acres of land situated in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, on which there are vast quantities of Mahogany, Spanish Cedar and other valuable hard woods, besides a vast number of Rubber trees. The first investors in the proposition will acquire an undivided interest in this vast property **At $2.00 Per Acre.** Write at once for full particulars.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The statehood bill again came up in the senate and Mr. Morgan spoke on it for some time. He referred to bills regarding trusts, which he said have been kept back, and will be kept back until it is too late for discussion regarding them. The time of the senate was being wasted on account of what he termed "a peaceful political blockade" on the statehood bill, when more important measures were awaiting action. Mr. Hanna presented the conference report on the department of commerce bill, a final vote on it being deferred until tomorrow in order that it might be printed. The conference report on the general staff bill was agreed to. The provision that the chief of staff shall be under the direction of the secretary of war by direction of the President is retained, as also is that provision which makes the act go into effect Aug. 15, 1903, when General Miles retires. The Rawlins resolution regarding court-martial cases in the Philippines was referred to the committee on Philippines by a yea and nay vote of 36 to 23. Mr. McComas gave notice that he would call up the eight-hour bill on Thursday next. Mr. Quay said he was in sympathy with the effort to secure the passage of the bill, but he would interpose the statehood bill to antagonize it until a day is fixed for a vote on that bill.

The conference report on the department of commerce bill was adopted by a vote of 251 to 10. The remainder of the day was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, gave notice he would move two amendments, one to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a three-story 400-room office building for members, to be connected with the capitol by a subway and to cost $5,000,000, and the other an appropriation of $2,500,000 to carry out the original plans for beautifying and enlarging the main wing of the capital. A feature of the debate was a speech by De Armond (Mo.) on the Hanna bill to pension ex-slaves. He spoke in a sarcastic vein, but the subject assumed a serious phase when Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) said adventurers in the south were using the bill to impose on ignorant, credulous negroes, and called on Mr. Cannon to give assurance that the passage of such a measure was not contemplated. This assurance Mr. Cannon gave. It was agreed that the session Sunday, Feb. 22, eulogies to the memory of the late Representative Rumple, of Iowa, and Moody, of North Carolina, should be in order.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In executive session the Senate ratified the Alaskan boundary treaty and discussed the new commercial treaty with Greece. In open session Mr. Hanna called up the conference report on the department of commerce bill, and it was agreed to without debate. The bill now goes to the President. A House bill extending the homestead laws to Nebraska was passed. Mr. Morgan resumed his remarks on the statehood bill, but branched off on the subject of the proposed treaty with Colombia. He referred to the concordat of Pope Pius IX., which constituted a part of the organic law of Colombia, and said the United States intended to put the heel of ignominous contempt upon it. He predicted a return of the hostilities between the old church party in Colombia and the liberal party. Mr. Depew spoke in opposition to the statehood bill. He had not concluded when at 4:10 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

The House made fair progress with the sundry civil appropriation bill, covering eighty-six of the 150 pages of the bill. The amendments of which Mr. Cannon gave notice yesterday for the completion of the east front of the capitol and the erection of an office building for members were adopted, points raised against them being overcome by the adoption of a special rule making them in order. By the terms of the amendments $500,000 is appropriated for work on the main building of the capitol and a limit of $2,500,000 is fixed. For a site for a new office building $750,000 is appropriated, the cost of the building to be $3,100,000. Amendments were also adopted to appropriate $100,000 to defray the exhibits of the agricultural colleges at the St. Louis exposition and to appropriate $50,000 for a building for the Alaskan exhibit and $25,000 for an Indian Territory exhibit; increasing the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands from $325,000 to $400,000; increasing the appropriation for investigating the water supply of the United States and the best method of utilizing water reservoirs from $100,000 to $200,000; continuing the office of railroad commissioner, which will terminate June 30, 1903, until June 30, 1904. Mr. Grosvenor from the ways and means committee called up the bill reported by that committee yesterday to amend the Dingley act so as to admit free of duty domestic animals for breeding purposes. It was passed. The further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was then resumed.

Washington, Feb. 12.—With the exception of a few minutes, during which routine business was transacted, the session of the senate was behind closed doors, the Panama canal treaty being under discussion. A bill was passed providing that any second lieutenant in the United States marine corps who may have been appointed a second lieutenant of artillery since Feb. 2, 1901, shall receive credit for prior service as a lieutenant of volunteers. Mr. McComas gave notice that he would call up the eight-hour bill at the earliest opportunity, which brought from Mr. Quay the statement that "until the senator from Maryland and those obstructionists behind him" consent to the fixing of a day when a vote can be taken on the statehood bill, he would oppose any action on the eight-hour bill. A motion by Mr. Pettus to reconsider the vote by which the Alaskan boundary treaty was approved yesterday was tabled by a vote of 36 to 25.

The house made slow progress with the sundry civil bills covering only 27 pages and leaving forty pages still to be disposed of. The delays today were occasioned by discussion of the item in the bill for the maintenance of the White house and debate upon the item appropriating $3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippines. Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., New York) criticised the greatly increased cost of maintaining the White house. An amendment to cut half the appropriation for the relief of distress in the Philippines was defeated, but the language of the paragraph was modified so as to require annual reports of the expenditure of the money. The conference report on the bill to create a general staff in the army was adopted.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An immense crowd was attracted to the senate to hear the invocation of General William Booth, founder and commander in chief of the Salvation Army. Among the occupants of the galleries were Booth Tucker, the general's chief assistant and son-in-law, and a large number of Salvationists. Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill repealing the law fixing the charges for the use of telephones in the District of Columbia. He explained that the company is composed of progressive men, and that the citizens' committee, which had brought suits against the company with the view to securing lower rates, had determined to withdraw them in consideration of promises made by the company to revise the list of charges. After a long debate the amendment went out on a point of order by Mr. Heitfeld. The bill was then passed. The resolution of Mr. Morgan calling for the correspondence of naval officers regarding the military occupation of the bays of Panama and Colon, was agreed to. When the statehood bill came up, Mr. Depew resigned his remarks. He attacked the Mormon church, because, he said, he believed that its members still cling to the practice of polygamy. Mr. Rawlins replied, saying that if the Mormons were not interfered with, they would work out their own destiny.

The Elkins bill to prohibit rebates to shippers was passed, by a vote of 241 to 6, those voting in the negative being Democrats. The remainder of the session was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was practicaly completed. No effort was made to pass it, as there was no quorum present, and notice was given that a record vote would be demanded on an amendment to increase by $30,000 the $154,000 appropriation for the site of a military post at Indianapolis. The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 44 to 27. An amendment was adopted to appropriate $10,000 for additional land for the site of the government sanitarium for disabled volunteer soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Senate agreed without discussion to the amendments made to the Elkins anti-rebate bill by the House. This completes congressional action upon the bill, and it now goes to the President. Mr. Quay gave notice that beginning next Monday he would ask the Senate to take up the statehood bill each day immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business. He then introduced a resolution, which under the rules went over for a day, declaring: "House bill 12,542, to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, has been under discussion in the Senate since the 10th day of December last, and must fail unless voted upon at an early date, it is the sense of the Senate that a date and hour prior to the 2d of March next should be fixed for a final vote upon the bill and all amendments that are pending or may be offered thereto." Mr. Quay then asked to have the statehood bill taken up, and when this request was complied with he gave way to Mr. Stewart to bring up the Indian appropriations. Most of the committee amendments were agreed to and then the bill was laid over until Monday. Mr. Aldrich called up the bill introduced by himself authorizing the deposit by national banks in the treasury of other securities than government bonds, but Mr. Barry objected to present consideration and it went over. Mr. Aldrich saying he would call it up at the first opportunity. Mr. Lodge attempted to secure consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. The bill as passed by the House fixed the rate on Philippine products coming into this country at 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates instead of 75 per cent. as at present. The Senate committee amended the bill by granting free trade in all products except sugar and tobacco, and upon these products levying a duty of 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates. Mr. Foraker said he would object to the adoption of the amendment, as he believed any action less liberal than that proposed by the House would result disastrously. Further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the Senate entered upon its special order of business, which was that of eulogies upon deceased members of the House. The late Representatives James Russell of Connecticut, Salmon of New Jersey, Cummings of New York, and Crump of Michigan, were the subjects of these addresses.

Without preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment, adopted yesterday to appropriate $30,000 to add to the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal at Indianapolis ($154,000) for the purchase of 1,800 acres near that city for an army post was again the subject of debate. Mr. Simms (Tenn.) said the land proposed to be purchased at $100 an acre was assessed for taxes at $30 an acre. Mr. Steele (Ind.) gave it as his opinion that the land was worth $100 an acre. Mr. Richardson's amendment to prohibit the use of illustrations in bureau reports, except with the approval of heads of departments, was offered in a modified form, so as to escape a point of order, and adopted. When the bill was reported to the House Mr. Zenor (Ind.) demanded a separate vote upon the Indianapolis military post amendment. The amendment was adopted, 125 to 85. The bill was then passed and the House proceeded to the consideraton of private pension bills, passing 224.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Which Will Come Under Department of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The new department of commerce will have the unique distinction of dealing with the largest commercial interests of the world. In domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. Some figures just compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics, which by the new law, becomes a part of the department of commerce, estimates the internal commerce of the country at twenty billions of dollars, or equal to the entire international commerce of the world.

In arriving at this estimate of $20,000,000,000 for the internal commerce of the United States, the transportation of articles includes only one transaction in each article produced, while, in fact, a very large number of the articles produced pass through the hands of several "middle men" between those of the producer and those of the consumer. The estimate is based upon the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at $13,000,000,000; those of agriculture at nearly $4,000,000,000, and those of minerals about $1,000,000,000. Adding to these the product of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be $18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1900, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully 20 billions of dollars.

Estimating the internal commerce of the country at former census years by the same method, the bureau of statistics finds that the total internal commerce has grown from about two billion dollars in 1850, to three and one-half billions in 1860, six and one-quarter billions in 1870, seven and three-fourths billions in 1880 and twelve billions in 1890. It will be seen from this that the internal commerce seems to have increased 50 per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and is ten times as large in 1902 as in the year 1850.

During the same period, from 1850 to 1902, the population has increased from 23 millions to 79 millions, and is therefore only three and one-half times as great as in 1850, while the internal commerce is ten times as great as at that time. This relative gain of internal commerce over population is due, in part, to the greatly increased facilities for transportation, the cheapening of cost of articles utilized and the increased earnings and increased wealth of the people. The railroads have increased from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 201,839 miles in 1902, and the estimated wealth of the country from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to $94,300,000,000 in 1900—a per capita increase of from $308 in 1850 to $1,236 in 1900. This increase in wealth has been accompanied by an increase in deposits in banks, those in savings banks alone increasing from $43,431,130 in 1850 to $2,597,094,580 in 1901.

Meantime the foreign commerce has made rapid increase, though not at a rate of speed proportionate to that of internal commerce. The imports of 1850 were $173,509,526; those of 1902, $903,320,948. The exports in 1850 were $144,375,726; in 1902, $1,381,719,401.

While it is not practicable to measure the internal commerce of other countries with the same accuracy as that of the United States, it is known that in agricultural products, manufactures and minerals the United States now outranks the other nations of the world, and that the transactions in these products, which form the internal commerce, may therefore be assumed to surpass those of any other country. The manufactures of the United States are now about double those of the United Kingdom and nearly equal to those of France, Germany and Russia combined, while the value of the agricultural products of the United States far exceeds that of any other single country.

MINE WORKERS' WAGES.

Pittsburg, Feb. 12.—An important feature of the interstate mining agreement has been officially announced here by President Dolan. It provides for the payment of an advance in wages to union men only on April 1, when it takes effect, miners who are not members of the United Mine Workers will not participate in the increase granted by the operators. Mr. Dolan said this was decided in committee, but was not announced when the agreement was given out.

The president was asked if trouble was not likely to occur among the unorganized men, and he said the organized men would be able to prevent a strike. In the Pittsburg district there are over 40,000 miners, and of this number 15,000 are claimed by the United Mine Workers' Union.

Venezuelan Vessels Returned.

Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—After the blockade had been raised here the captured Venezuelan sailing vessels were turned over to United States Vice Consul Volkmar.

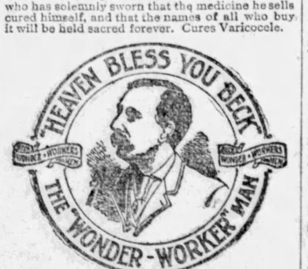
Venezuelan Traffic Resumed.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Red D Line company announce the resumption of the regular schedule to Venezuelan ports, the first steamer to sail today. The second steamer will sail on Saturday.

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a friend to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealing with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay package and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

The Markets.

Dun's Weekly Review.

New York, Feb. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Disproportion between supply and demand is still a factor of strength in many commodities, while similar conditions exist as to skilled labor, retarding much work, and in some cases, postponing important undertakings and improvements. Wages have been advanced voluntarily and also in response to demands by organized labor. Relief of traffic congestion is still confined to a few favored districts and shippers cannot hope for prompt deliveries until lake navigation opens. Earnings continue to show splendid gains over former years, January returns thus far exceeding 1902 by 9.4 per cent and 1901 by 18.7 per cent. Orders for spring shipment are heavy in all staple lines, and the advance business for fall is unusually large, testifying to the continuance of buying.

Sound conditions continue to prevail in the iron and steel industry, with few developments of note. Coke is in somewhat better supply, making it possible to operate blast furnaces with less interruption than was experienced when the month opened, but there is constant complaint of the scarcity and the high prices commanded by pig iron. Finished steel products have not risen proportionately, although they are in good demand. Large exports of wire and wire nails have occurred, the movement being heaviest to Australia and South America. Structural material is also in more urgent request. The demand for railway equipment shows no diminution and another foreign order for steel rails could not be accepted because deliveries were required in May.

Cotton has taken the leading position of the great staples, both as to extent of advance and volume of speculative transactions.

New business has increased at New England footwear factories, with good orders for April delivery of calfskin shoes. In the leather market the chief event has been an active demand, with higher prices, for belting.

Failures for this week numbered 230 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 20 in Canada, compared with 33 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Feb. 17.—Close.—The grain market today was a very tame affair and there was very little change in prices Quotations from abroad were very indifferent and the opening was steady. Cash was unchanged, May ⅛c lower to unchanged, and July ⅛c higher. The crowd seemed to be slightly disposed to sell, but both the offerings and the demand were correspondingly light. Toward the noon hour the price began to ease off gradually and the cash article sold ½c lower, May ¼c lower and July ¼c lower.

The weather over the wheat belt is intensely cold, but there is no anxiety on that scorse as the snow protection is entirely adequate. Bradstreet's figures on the world's available shows an increase of 209,000, compared with a decrease of 1,700,000 last year. It is generally conceded that there is but little chance for any marked change in the market unless sthe shorts can be forced to cover. The primary receipts of wheat were 435,000 bu.; last week, 560,000; last year, 458,000; shipments, 176,000 bu.; last week, 207,000; last year, 179,000. The close was steady and unchanged for cash, ⅛c higher for May, and ¼c higher for July.

Corn opened a shade easier on a small selling movement and on the severe weather which should greatly help the grading. Chicago reports that an improvement in the railroad situation there will prevent any accumulation at least for awhile. As the session progressed the May option recovered its early loss and made a slight gain. There was just enough demand to hold the market steady. The primary receipts were 673,000 bu.; last week, 724,000; last year, 396,000; shipments, 564,000; last week, 431,000; last year, 125,000. The close was steady and ¼c higher for both February and May.

Oats were dull and steady at the opening. The price for May was unchanged, but as the session progressed that option lost ¼c. The close was steady and unchanged for February and ¼c lower for May.

Seed was dull and steady at unchanged values at the opening. Later in the session it acquired a little firmness on limited offerings and held steady on the advance. Receipts today, 500 bags; shipments, 900 bags; receipts last year, 200 bags; shipments, 960 bags. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 850 bags. The close was firm, 10c up for futures, and low grades steady.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today	Feb. 13
Cash	.78	.78	.77⅞	.78		
May	.80⅝@½	.80⅝	.80¼	.80⅝		
July	.76⅞	.76⅞	.76	.76⅞		
Corn—						
Feb	....	....	....	....	.46¾	.46½
May	.45¾	.45¾	.45	.45⅛	.45½	
Oats—						
Feb	....	....	....	....	.38	.38
May	.37½	.37½	.37¼	.37¼	.37½	
Clover Seed—						
Feb	....	....	....	....	$7.10	$7.00

March	7.05	7.15	7.07½	7.15	7.05
Rye—No. 2, 54c.					
Timothy—Prime, $3.85.					
Alsike—Prime, $7.80.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	.77⅞	.78⅜	.77⅛	.78¼⅛	.77⅞@⅜
July	.74⅛	.74⅝	.73⅞	.74¼⅜	
Corn—					
May	.45⅛	.45⅝	.45	.45⅜	.45¾@¼
July	.43¼	.43⅝	.43⅛	.43⅝½	.43⅝@¼
Oats—					
May	.36½	.36⅝	.36⅛	.36¼⅜	.36½@⅝
July	.32⅜	.33	.32⅜	.32⅜	.32¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	.81⅛	.81⅝	.81⅜b	.81⅜b	.81¼
July	.78⅜b	.78⅝¼	.78½	.78⅝	.78½b
Corn—					
May	.51½a	.51⅝	.51⅛¼	.51½	.51¼
July	.49¼b	.49½	.49⅜	.49½b	.49¼b

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	.73⅝	.74	.73½	.73⅞b	.73⅝@⅜b
July	.71¼	.71⅝	.71⅜a	.71⅞a	.71½@⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	.77⅜b
July	....	....	....	....	.77¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	.$17.60	$17.60	$17.42	$17.47	$17.37
July	.17.09	17.10	16.90	16.90a	16.85
Lard—					
Feb.	.9.67	9.65a	9.65	9.65	9.70n
May	.9.67	9.67-70	9.65	9.65	9.65
July	.9.47	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.42
Ribs—					
May	.9.62-67	9.65	9.52-55	9.55	9.57a
July	.9.47	9.45	9.37	9.37	9.37-40
Sept.	.9.35-37	9.40	9.32	9.32	9.32

A New Cure For

Weak Men

3 Remedies Free.

Prof. Rup. P. James' 3 New Preparations will stop at once, Drains, Losses and Emissions, cure Nervous and Men's Weakness, Varicocele, Prostatic Troubles and restore Natural Strength, vigor and vital power without stimulation. Three large bottles free to convince you. No money is wanted. Just tell us where to send them.

What This Free Package Contains.

One large bottle of Formula C, to heal the Prostate Gland; contract the weakened and relaxed ducts to prevent drains, emissions and waste and to bring circulation to the distended veins and cure Varicocele. *One large bottle of Formula B,* to replenish vital substance, revitalize the brain, spine and sexual structures by furnishing the true vital elements of vigorous manhood. *A bottle of Formula A,* to reconstruct the nervous and genital system, to restore nerve strength and manly vigor and vital power without stimulation.

These three new preparations cure and restore all men—whether old, young or middle-aged—who suffer from any form of nervous and sexual weakness, resulting from overwork, physical decay, excesses, the practice of secret vice or otherwise. You can write with perfect confidence and without fear of being humbugged by a "Prescription, C. O. D.," or any other fraud. Just tell us where to send them, and *that you wish to be convinced of a cure without paying us one cent* and the three large free bottles will be forwarded to you in a plain, sealed box, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. This is the most exhaustive and complete free test course ever offered nervous and weakened men. That it is absolutely successful in all cases is proven by the fact that we ask every man to give it a thorough test, at his own home, and be his own judge, without paying us one cent. There will be no interference with your work and daily habits, and strict confidence regarding names, correspondence, etc., is assured. Address **JAMES & JAMES, 84 James Bldg., Covington, Ky.**

Chicago is the place to buy your supplies for least money; also quickest shipments.

Buy at Wholesale Prices

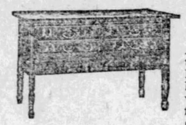
We Sell better goods at lower prices and make quicker shipments than any other firm.

and save 15 to 40 per cent on everything you use. It can be done. Over 375,000 wide-awake, careful buyers sent us their orders last month and got high-grade, honest merchandise—the kind it pays to buy—at a big saving over usual prices. They were the people who knew the value of a dollar saved. You, too, can do it. A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES are here shown, selected from our 1100-page catalogue, which contains pictures and prices on 70,000 articles of everyday use.

MORRIS CHAIR

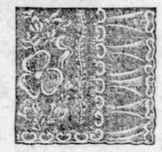
Made of golden oak or in mahogany or weathered oak finish. Massive, heavy carved and well-finished frame; reversible cushions covered with imported figured velour plush; adjustable back. An exceedingly comfortable chair.

Retailers charge $8.00 to $10.00. Order No. R72. Our Price **$4.50**



KITCHEN TABLE

A very handy time, space and labor saver; hardwood; top white and frame finished in the golden color. 2 drawers, 2 bins holding 50 lbs. of flour or sugar each, and 2 baking or meat boards. 26x46 in. Weight, 30 lbs. One of the greatest genuine bargains ever offered. Dealers ask $4.50 to $5.50. Order No. R491. Our Price **$2.95**



LACE CURTAINS

Made in imitation of and look like imported, and high-priced goods. Center has beautiful detached design, handsome ribbon and floral border, and edge woven to have the effect of the real ruffle. 48 inches wide; 4 yards long. Exceptional value for the price. Order Number P122 ..... **$1.34**

SEWING Machine

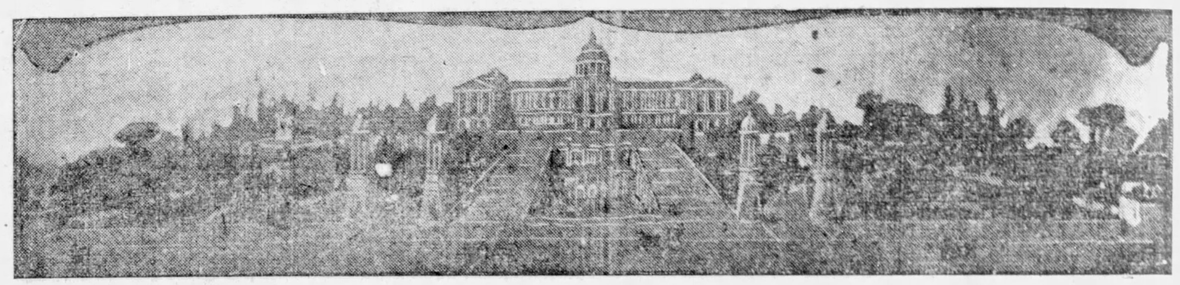
Our very latest drop-head style. Strongly made, well finished in solid oak, does nine work, is guaranteed for 5 years and is a most wonderful machine for the price. This is positively the lowest price that any warranted machine is being sold for. Order No. L4850. Price, **$8.45**

We have everything in all grades, from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. Write for catalogue at once, enclosing 15 cents to help pay the postage.

Our 2 Million Customers are the best endorsement of our goods, prices and methods.

Montgomery Ward & Co., *Michigan Ave. & Madison Street,* **Chicago.**

Pennsylvania's New Capitol Building.



Pennsylvania is building a state house at Harrisburg that will be a credit to her taste and will cost at least $4,600,000. It will stand on an eminence, as shown in the accompanying drawing, prepared by the architect, Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia.

At the center of the entrance to the capitol will be a fountain 78 feet wide, from which the water will leap down an incline in many cascades. On each side of the fountain will rise a granite stairway 48 feet wide, broadening at the top into an esplanade and widening at the corners of the building to the proportions of a reviewing ground for troops.

The lesser approaches to the grounds will be ornamented with statues of the animals native to Pennsylvania. The work on the new capitol is in progress. The base of the dome is constructed and the cellar is almost dug.

Toledo Produce

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 27@28c; solid pack, 25@26c; dairy, packing stock, 12½@15c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c.; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 14@15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16@17c; candled, 17c; storage, 14@16c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables—

Quotations today are:

Jobbers' selling prices:

Cabbages—75c@$1.00 per doz.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c, firm.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.00@2.25 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—Home-grown, 35@60c per bunch.

Beets—30@40c per doz.

Mango Peppers—40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $4.00@4.50.

Spinach—50@75c per bu.

Onions—65@75c.

Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.

Hubbard Squash—1@1½c per lb.; $18@20 per ton.

Parsnips—35@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—25@30c per bu.

Potatoes—55@60c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 per bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.

Rutabagas—35c per bu.

Fruits—

Apples—75c@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.50@2.90, as to quality and variety.

Pears—50@75c per bu.

Honey—2@30c per lb.

Grapes—Fancy, $5.50@6.00.

Oranges—Floridas, $2.75@3.00 per box, as to size; Californias, $2.50@2.75, as to size.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11c; spring chickens, 11½c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 11¼@12c; spring chickens, 12½@13c per lb.; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 18c; geese, 12½@13c.

LIVE STOCK.

East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 17.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 loads; market higher. Heavy, $7.45; medium, $7.40@7.45; heavy yorkers, $7.35@7.40; light, $7.20@7.25; pigs, $7.05@7.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3 loads; market steady. Sheep, $3.50@5.25; lambs, $4.00@6.70.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—(Elrich Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 40 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; light grades slow; others strong; pigs, $7.10@7.20; yorkers, $7.25@7.30; medium heavy, $7.40@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 60 cars; market slow and 10@15c lower; best lambs, $6.50@6.75; fair to good, $6.25@6.40; culls and common, $5.00@5.40; mixed sheep, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.00; wethers, yearlings, $5.25@6.75. Calves, $6.50@9.50.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady. Good to prime steers, $4.40@5.40; poor to medium, $3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.50; cows, $1.30@4.30; heifers, $2.00@4.50; canners, $1.30@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $3.25@8.00; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 21,000; tomorrow, 20,000; left over, 4,000; market 10@15c higher. Mixed and Butchers, $6.85@7.25; good tochoice, heavy, $7.25@7.50; rough, heavy, $6.90@7.20; light, $6.50@6.90; bulk of sales, $6.95@7.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady to higher. Lambs, do. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@4.75; native lambs, $5.00@6.80.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.—The cotton market, after opening firm with an advance of 3@10 points, further advanced 3@5 points on some of the more active positions following tables that received unexpected strength at Liverpool, where prices advanced with 7 points. The local bull contingent was prepared for so great advance. Private cables attributed the English strength to bad weather accounts from this side and to manipulation by the bull syndicate. Trading here during the forenoon was not active. The forenoon speculation remained quite local with the bull clique buying up on each market in an effort to run in the short traders. At the best prices considerable lines of short cotton were put out under which pressure the market weakened partially. The trade was perfect throughout, but the poor wire service; many important localities being entirely cut off. Several commission houses sold to secure profits, and there was some appearance of liquidation on the part of the syndicate with a Philadelphia spot house, said to be a more or less active buyer of the nearer positions.

Cotton futures opened firm; February, nominal; March, 9.51; April, 9.52; May, 9.53 bid; July, 9.4; August, 9.09; September, 8.47; October, 8.32.

At noon the market was steady, with prices net 9@12 points higher. Covering of some bull support was the feature. Spot cotton, middling uplands, 9.65; middling gulf, 9.90.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 27,000 bales, compared with 40,240 last week and 27,673 bales last year; for the week, 151,000 bales, compared with 197,181 last week and 168,930 last year. New Orleans and Houston delayed—wire trouble.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 17.—Noon—Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5% per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 485.50@487.20 for demand, and at 484.50@484.625 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 485@485½